

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

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AUGUST, 1919

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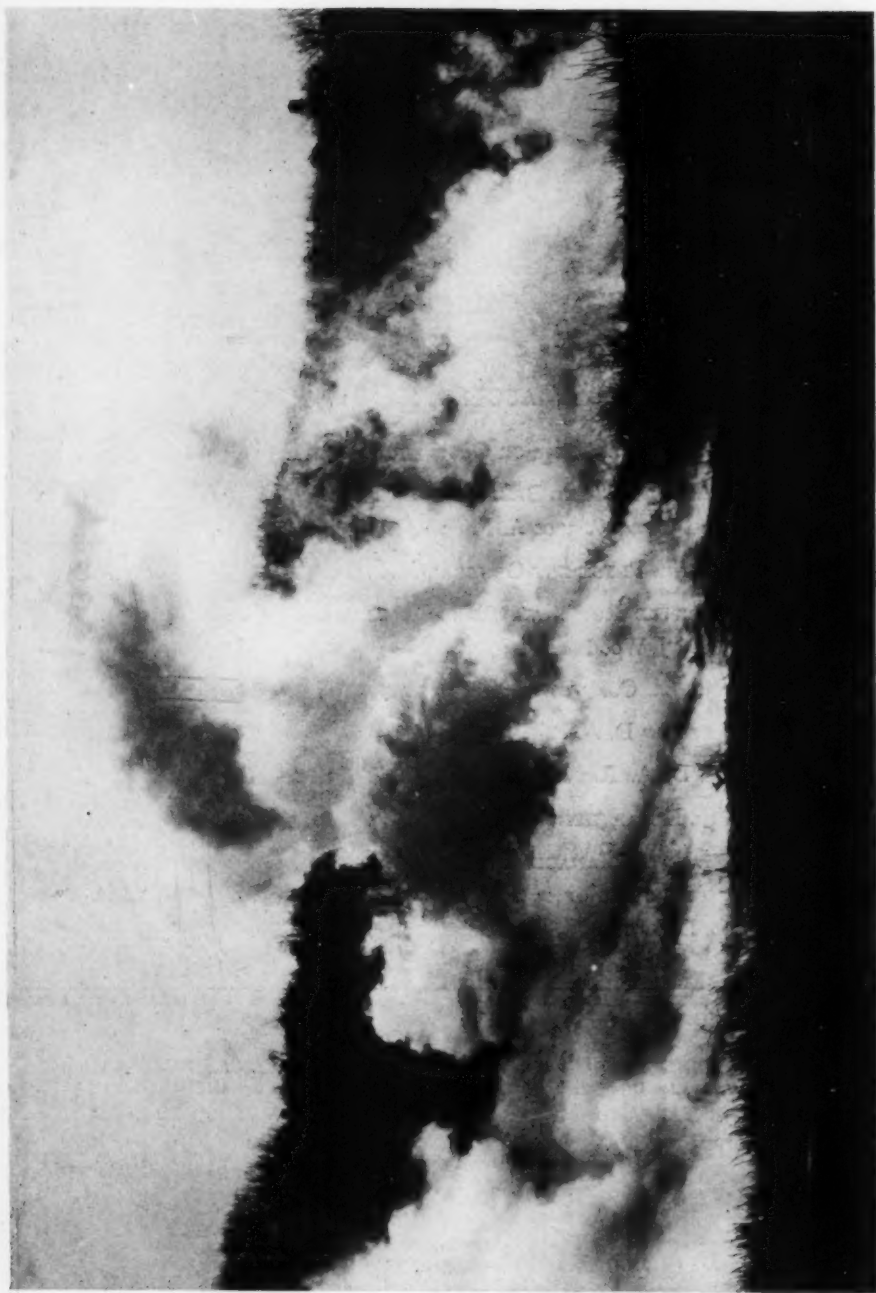
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HOW SHELLS PRODUCE SMOKE OR GAS CLOUDS
TWO 8-INCH SMOKE BOMBS TWELVE SECONDS AFTER BURSTING. NOTE THE EFFECTIVE WAY IN WHICH VISION IS SHUT OFF

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE

VOL. LIII, No. 8

AUGUST, 1919

WHOLE No. 325

CHEMICAL WARFARE — "THE BREATH OF DEATH"

By Lieutenant-Colonel Amos A. Fries
Corps of Engineers, C. W. S., U. S. A.

Formerly Brigadier-General and Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service,
American Expeditionary Force, France



HERE'S nothing new under the sun " is an old adage with its modicum of truth and bushel of error. On top of this, science hurls its dictum at us to the effect that neither matter nor energy is ever lost. All truths. So was the boy's remark to his father when the latter assured him that a thing is not lost when one knows where it is, "Well, dad, your watch is in the bottom of the river down by the old mill."

So, too, chemical warfare is not new. Not new because chemicals that are irritating, foul-smelling or otherwise disagreeable have been known and used in war at various times for more than two

NOTE: All photographs of field scenes and enemy material are official war photographs taken by the Signal Corps. The others were taken by the Chemical Warfare Service.

thousand years. Not new even to the close student of modern thought on methods of warfare prior to the recent upheaval. Indeed, our American representative at a peace conference in 1899 refused to agree to forbid the use of asphyxiating gas in artillery shell, basing his refusal on the belief that gas, if used in artillery shell, would not be more inhuman than guns and explosives.

And Captain Mahan was right. Gas not only is not more inhuman than bullets and high explosives, but is actually far more humane than either. Figures of losses in the late war both for the Americans and the British show conclusively that the number of deaths due to gas, out of each hundred gassed, is only three or four, while with bullets and high explosives it is twenty to twenty-five per

hundred with one or two more crippled, maimed, blinded or disfigured for life.

Why, then, you ask, did every paper in the civilized world print article after article telling how horrible was gas and how brutal were the Germans to start its use? That is best answered by another question. Why was the amputation of a leg a hundred and fifty years ago such a horrible experience?

Lack of anæsthetics, lack of a knowledge of aseptic surgery, lack of preparation—unpreparedness generally.

That is exactly the condition in which the English found themselves on that spring day among the blooming flowers of northern France when the German let loose his first greenish cloud of chlorine that, drifting relentlessly ahead, struck down thousands of terrified soldiers fleeing with no chance of escape. The German with fiendish delight counted on that very thing. He knew that if his attack were a success, every Allied soldier near the front line would die because there is no escape from gas except in the mask and the English had no masks. He knew also that the English are sportsmen and felt that to use gas under such circumstances was unfair and inhuman, and so it was. But the German was out to win and had no intention of stopping at anything that gave promise of helping him reach his goal of world domination.



THE FIRST GAS MASK, USED IN APRIL, 1915
LORD KITCHENER CALLED ON THE WOMEN OF ENGLAND
AND FRANCE TO SUPPLY THESE MASKS, AND IN FORTY-
EIGHT HOURS THEY MADE TWO MILLION OF THEM

And there is a lesson for the United States. Until human nature has undergone a profound change there will be governments, just as there are individuals now, who will stop at nothing to win. If we are unprepared for gas, gas will be the one thing an unscrupulous enemy will prepare for use on a grand scale. Our latest masks are a nearly perfect protection against all

known gases, but just as diphenyl chlorasine went through the 1918 model of masks, just so may a gas be found next year or in five years that will penetrate the 1919 model. Unless we keep informed regarding all gases, we will not be able to design a new mask to protect ourselves against future gas discoveries. We would, then, in a war be infinitely worse off than the English were in 1915, because modern gases are far more deadly than the chlorine of that time and men now know a thousand times better how to use it effectively. Without going into further details, the point to be particularly remembered is that while masks are being developed for protection, gases are being developed for attack, and neither can be separated from the other. If a new gas be discovered that will penetrate the existing type of mask, work must be immediately pushed to the utmost for development in order that the mask may be proof against it.

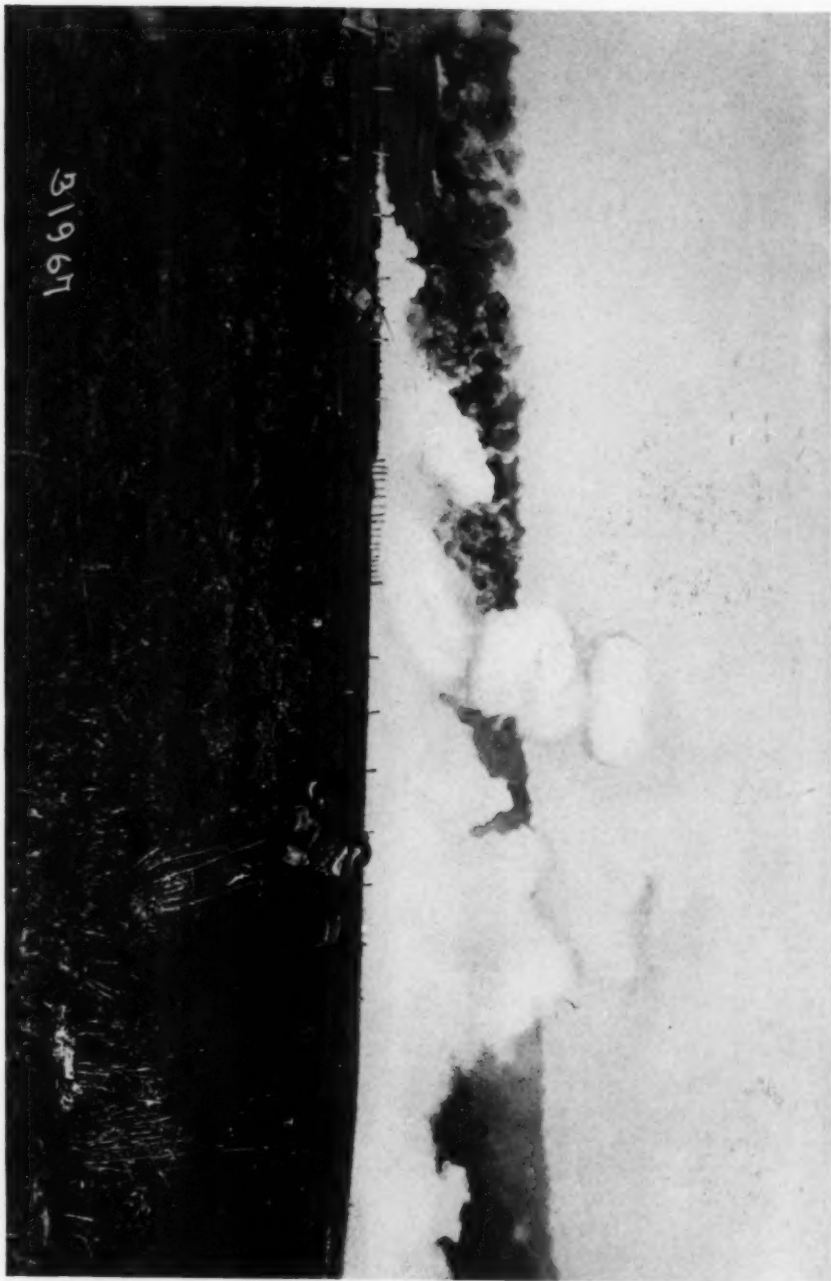


QUESTIONING A GERMAN PRISONER ABOUT GERMAN GAS AND GERMAN METHODS OF FIGHTING WITH OR PROTECTING THEMSELVES AGAINST GAS
YOU WILL NOTE THAT HE IS WELL DRESSED AND WELL NOURISHED. THIS WAS IN THE ARGONNE WHERE GERMAN THREW IN HER BEST MEN TO STOP THE YANKERS

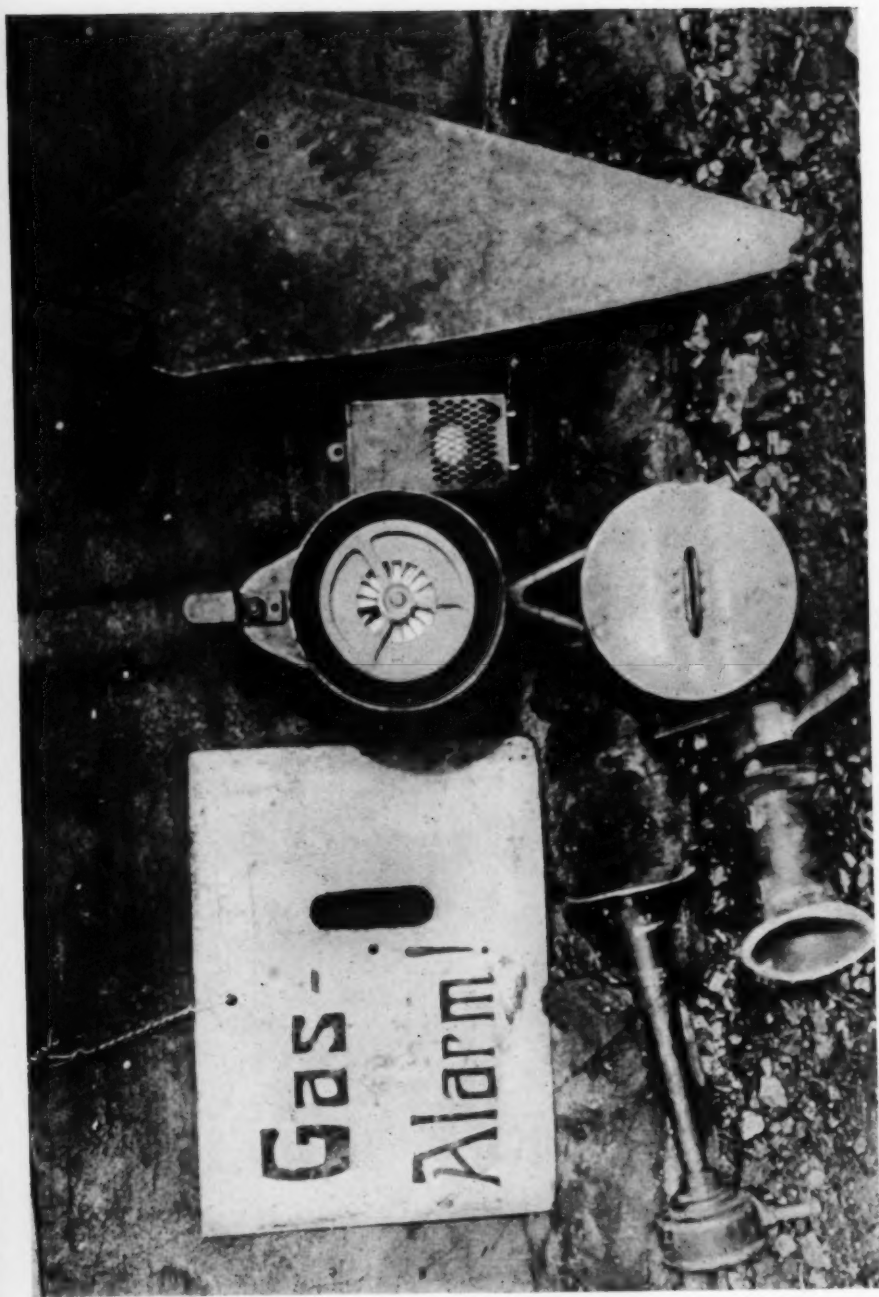


FIRING A 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER

THE MEN ARE WEARING GAS MASKS TO KEEP OUT THE ENEMY GAS FIRED AT THEM OCTOBER 18TH. NOTICE SHELLS PLACED UPRIGHT ON DUCK BOARDS CLOSE TO THE GUNS



INFANTRY ADVANCING BEHIND A SMOKE SCREEN PUT UP BY THE GAS TROOPS FIRING PHOSPHORUS FROM 4-INCH STOKES MORTARS
THIS IS ONE OF THE COMING GREAT DEVELOPMENTS IN WARFARE. AN OBJECT UNSEEN IS GENERALLY AN OBJECT UNHURT. EVERY HUNTER KNOWS THAT SHOOTING "AT THE
FLOCK" NEVER GETS ANY DUCKS, AND SHOOTING THROUGH SMOKE SCREENS IS UNWISE



SAMPLES OF GERMAN GAS ALARMS

GAS WITH ALL ITS PERVASIVENESS IS WORSE THAN A THIEF AT NIGHT, AND HENCE EVERY ENDEAVOR WAS MADE TO GET GAS ALARMS SIMPLE ENOUGH AND IN LARGE ENOUGH QUANTITY TO SOUND THE ALARM QUICKLY OVER EVERY SQUARE YARD OF THE FIGHTING FRONT

As stated above, the British had no masks in that first gas attack and the loss of life was terrific. Lord Kitchener, knowing this and realizing the terrible menace which future gas attacks had for the Allied cause, appealed in a tremendously dramatic manner to the women of England and France. They responded so nobly that within forty-eight hours nearly every one of the



LATEST TYPE OF AMERICAN MASK
WHICH HAS NEITHER MOUTHPIECE NOR NOSE CLIP

two million men in the field had a mask to protect him from the suffocating fumes of the chlorine. True, the masks were just simple wads of cotton to be held or tied over the mouth after being dipped into a solution of hyposulphate of soda or similar chemical mixture. Even at that they were a real protection, for although the German made five more gas attacks in the next five or six weeks, he never again caused the same havoc. Of course, this so-called first mask was primitive, unsanitary, easily lost and about as efficient compared with the latest model mask as a bow and arrow compared with a modern machine-gun. Consequently, while chlorine as used in that first gas attack is immeasurably less dangerous than the latest gases used in modern ways, the number of deaths per hundred gassed has fallen from probably thirty-five per hundred in the first attack to less than three as shown by the British

records for the last sixteen months of the war.

The reason why this is true and why gas is not inhuman can be summed up in one word — *preparedness*. The modern mask is one of the wonders of the war. It protects against all known gases and is so comfortable that one can wear it and fight just as long as one can go without food and water. And yet the mask is only one

of several things that are needed to keep down the number of gassed cases as well as to keep down the death rate among those who are gassed. Thorough training alone will reduce casualties probably by one-half. There are many reasons for this. For instance, different gases not only have different smells but are poisonous in different strengths, so that not only must the trained gas officer know the smell of each gas but of equal or greater importance must know when the smell of each is strong enough to be dangerous. In this there is a wide range of difference. Most gases can be smelled very plainly and still not be in a concentration high enough to be dangerous. Mustard gas, however, is dangerous (if breathed a long time) in any noticeable concentration. Therefore, the most vital thing other than the mask is training and particularly the training of officers. In gas, as in all other branches of warfare, a private can be trained to do his work

in sixth months to a year, but the officer must be even better informed. He must know, not gas warfare alone, but all other kinds, else his men will suffer from exposure to dangers that a trained officer would avoid.

Why did the Germans begin gas warfare? Because he failed to reach the English Channel, failed to take Paris, failed, above all, to destroy the British and French armies in the fall of 1914. He didn't want a long war. He never expected to have to fight after the first summer. Moreover, after his first failure, he felt that winning in 1915 was not going to be an easy task with the weapons then in use, and being a close student of war, he knew that surprise, if terrible enough, might let him drive straight through to the English Channel in the spring of 1915 just as soon as the weather permitted. That would allow him to threaten an invasion of England at the same time it enabled him to stop the coming of British soldiers into France, or at the worst, make their coming very much harder by forcing them to take a longer route.

Gas was the one thing which promised to give such results. It would be unexpected and, being heavier than air, would roll into and fill all trenches, dugouts and other places of refuge from bullets and high explosives. In other words, the enemy having no masks would have no chance of escape and thus a complete break in the English line would be made at one stroke. Next was the choice of gas. And that choice was simple. Chlorine was known to be deadly in high concentrations. It had been used so long and extensively in peace for bleaching, gold mining, water purification and many other things that it could be quickly produced in large quantities. It could be quite easily liquified while yet vaporizing

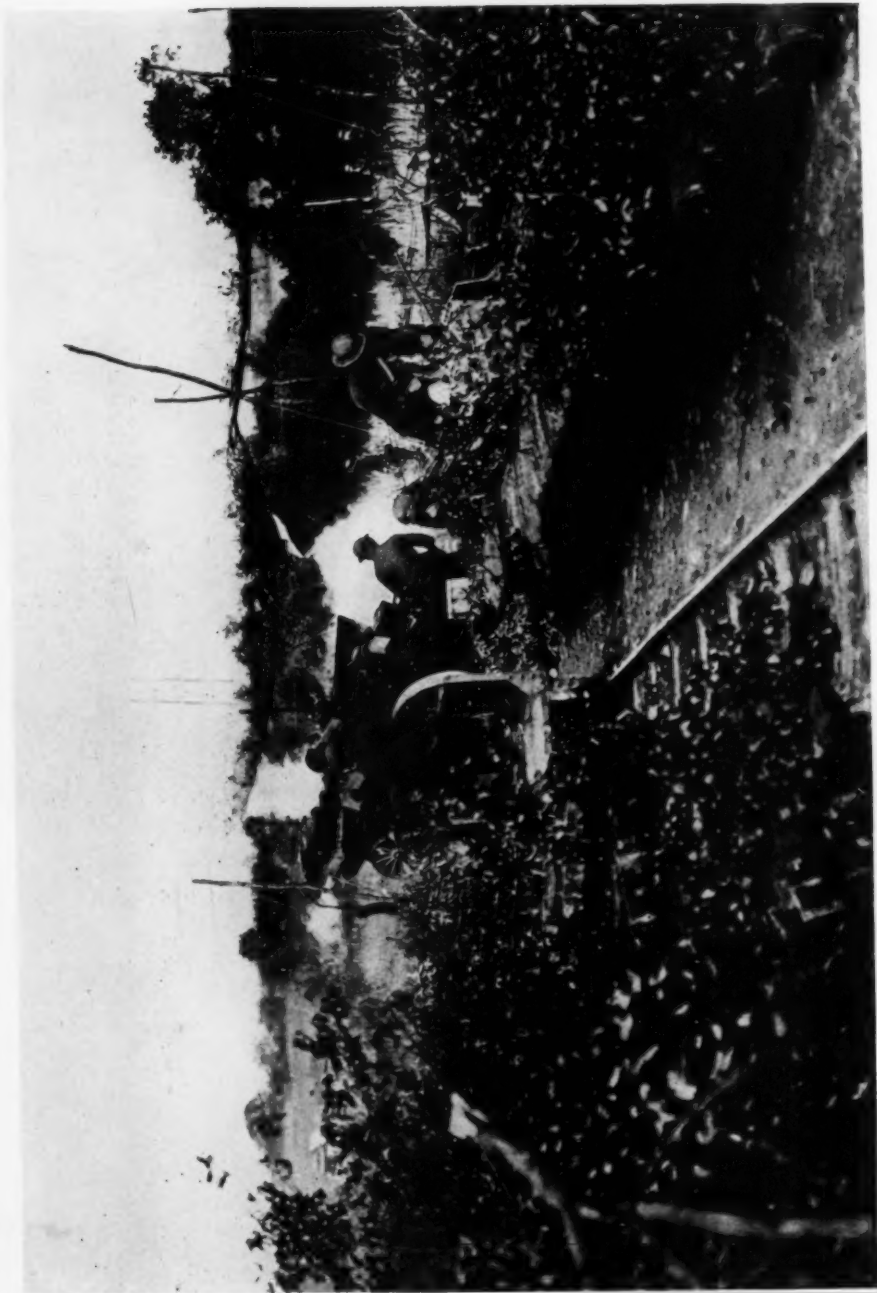
fast enough to rapidly produce a dangerous cloud.

It is interesting to note that while chlorine is far less poisonous than many other gases later developed, it is the base of all the deadliest gases employed even at the close of the war. Of these the most common are phosgene, chlorpicrin, diphosgene and mustard gas. Of the poisonous gases used to-day, mustard gas is the king. The Germans began its use on the night of July 12 and 13, 1917, against the British at Ypres. Gas warfare had then been going on for twenty-seven months by means of gas clouds (where gas is turned loose in the front lines and allowed to drift across the enemy trenches) and by firing shells from artillery, and bombs from trench mortar or projectors. Mustard gas evaporates so slowly that it is used only in shells or bombs that scatter it so as to increase its vaporization. The gas, in the presence of moisture, breaks up into hydrochloric acid and other compounds, and the acid burns. As the liquid vaporizes so very slowly, splashes of it may persist on the ground, brush and other materials for three days in dry, warm weather, and seven days or even longer in cool, damp weather.

Furthermore, since the gas goes through ordinary clothing with perfect ease, it affects not only the lungs and eyes, and the stomach if swallowed on food, but also all soft tissues of the body as well. Its great persistency resulting from slow evaporation makes it very difficult to get away from. These things explain why the number of gas casualties per month in the British army averaged fourteen times as many for the sixteen months that mustard gas was used as for the preceding twelve months when mustard gas was not used. While the number of casualties (that is, men sick



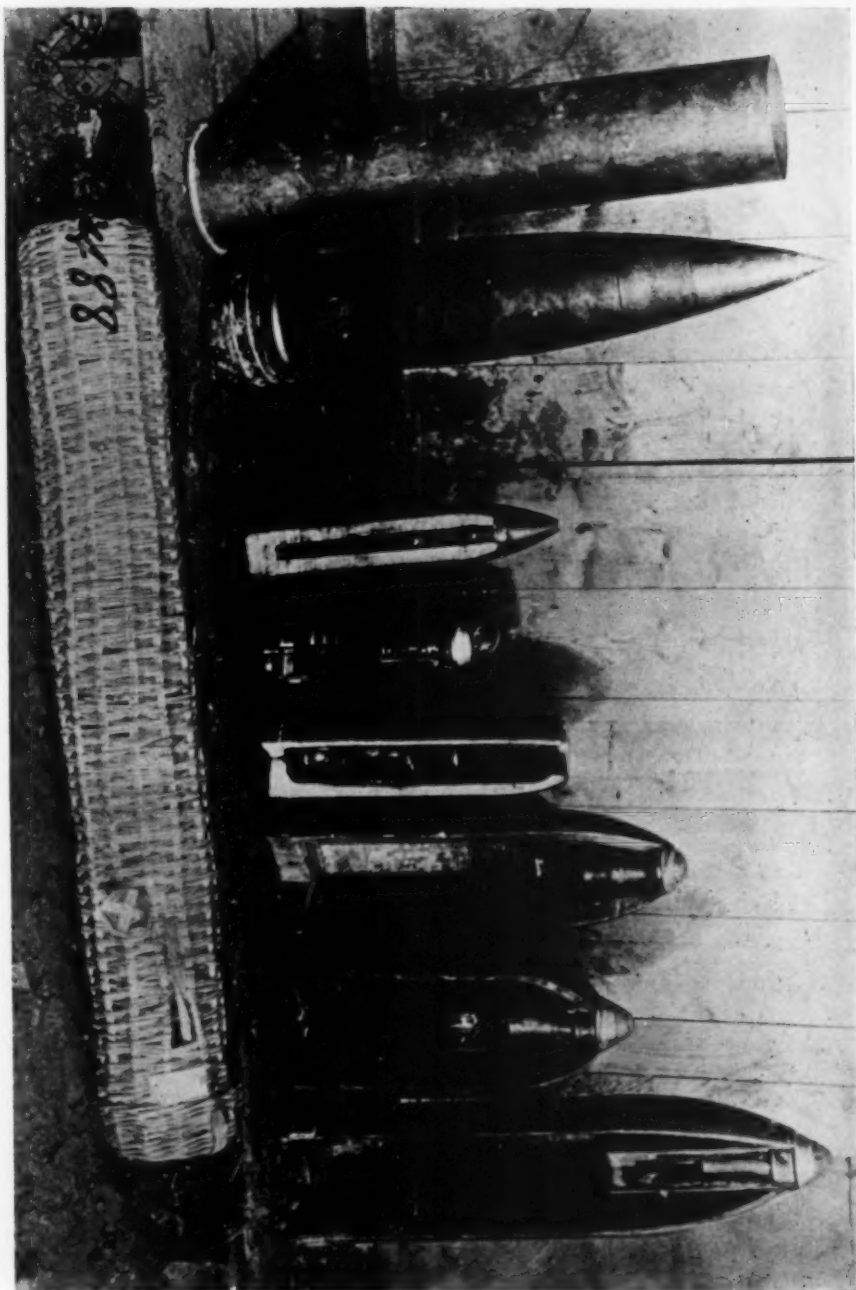
RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING DATA FOR FIRING GAS SHELLS AT THE ENEMY WHILE WEARING GAS MASKS TO KEEP OUT THE ENEMY'S GAS
BATTLEFIELD OF THE ARGONNE DURING SOME OF THE MOST SEVERE FIGHTING IN OCTOBER, 1918



FIRING 155-MILLIMETER HOWITZER DURING THE ARGONNE FIGHT
NOTE THE STACKS OF SHELLS CAMOUFLAGED WITH BRANCHES AND LEAVES OF TREES. NOTE ALSO THE CAMOUFLAGE OVER THE GUNS AND MEN ON THE RIGHT

GERMAN GAS SHELLS AND THE WICKER HOLDER IN WHICH THEY WERE TRANSPORTED

FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: THE 150 MILLIMETER LONG, WITH A RANGE OF NEARLY 11 MILES, AN ACCURATE, ANNOYING GUN. NEXT 77 MILLIMETER FIELD GUN SHELL. NEXT 75 MILLIMETER MINNEWEEPER. NEXT 105 MILLIMETER WITH SKEEZE GAS IN BOTTLE IMBEDDED IN T. N. T. (HIGH EXPLOSIVE). THIS PARTICULAR BOTTLE IS BROKEN. NEXT 150 MILLIMETER HIGH EXPLOSIVE MUSTARD GAS SHELL — A MOST UNWELCOME GUEST ANYWHERE. NEXT 178 MILLIMETER "KUM JAR" OR TRENCH MORTAR BOMB, A POOR ANSWER TO THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PROJECTOR. LAST 210 MILLIMETER GAS SHELL — A BAD FELLOW, BUT SO FEW IN NUMBERS AS TO BE THE LEAST SERIOUS OF THOSE SHOWN



enough from gas to be sent to hospitals) increased enormously with the introduction of mustard gas, the number of deaths per hundred of those gassed fell to about two and one-half—that is, five per two hundred men gassed. There was beginning to be used at the close of the war a mustard-gas shell carrying a great quantity of high explosive. This scattered the mustard gas in the form of minute particles of liquid,

and these, when breathed, proved much more deadly than any previous way in which mustard gas was used.

Besides gases used principally for killing or wounding as referred to above there is another group known as irritating and lachrymatory. While the lethal or deadly gases nearly all have chlorine as their base, all of the irritating gases are arsenic compounds. On the other hand, the best lachrymatory or tear gases are bromine compounds. Both of these latter groups of gases are deadly in the same high concentrations as the chlorine group. They are, as a rule, much more difficult to make than the chlorine compounds and in the case of bromine must have glass or lead-lined shells. For these reasons, they are not used except as irritants or lachrymators and for these purposes are effective in exceedingly minute



GERMAN MASK
THE NEW FRENCH MODEL LOOKS ALMOST IDENTICAL

quantities. One part in five to ten millions of air makes them so irritating to the throat or causes such a profusion of tears that masks must be worn. They are accordingly used for economy to force the wearing of the mask. Even with the latest type of American masks, which are by far the best so far developed, there is considerable discomfort and reduction of efficiency among the troops wearing them. Accord-

ingly every effort is made in battle to force the enemy to wear masks at all times.

One of the most interesting things about poisonous gases is that they average nearly three times as heavy as air. They thus have a tendency to settle down and stay close to the ground, and of course roll into and fill dugouts and trenches. Where there is no wind, or in woods with only a light breeze blowing, gas will stay for several hours longer, whereas in a light breeze in open country it would be quickly carried away.

During the war there were developed three distinct ways of making gas attacks. The first and best known is the cloud gas attack, the second is the projector or trench mortar attack, and the third, artillery gas attack.

In projector attacks the gas is fired in

the old cylinders was a slow, laborious process. The cylinders used by the Allies weighed about 140 pounds and contained 60 pounds of liquid chlorine. Two men carried each of these cylinders and had a very difficult time of it. In dark trenches at night, with mud and water to contend with, the carrying of these cylinders was considered just about as enticing a game as going over the top. The cylinders were then placed in a trench dug under the firing step in the front-line trenches and left there until the wind was favorable. The weather sometimes remained obstinate for two or three weeks. In the meantime, shell bursts would break some of the cylinders or they would develop leaks, naturally. These made the trenches highly undesirable and caused the infantry to curse the gas troops who prepared the attacks. It was for those reasons that cloud gas attacks became relatively very much less common in the last year of the war than they had been previously.

The Livens projector, previously referred to, was invented by an Englishman by the name of Livens. They are simple steel tubes, either two feet nine inches or four feet in length, depending upon the desired range, and eight inches inside diameter. The bomb is about fourteen inches long and weighs about sixty pounds when filled with thirty pounds of liquid gas. These bombs are loaded into the projectors which are installed in the ground in rows with the ends level with the surface. They are connected electrically to firing batteries and at the proper moment are all fired simultaneously. As previously stated, they carry a very heavy and deadly concentration of gas about a mile into the enemy's territory. This form of attack was very much dreaded by the Germans.

The original Livens projectors, like the cylinders, were heavy and difficult to install in position in the manner first worked out. The gas mostly used was phosgene, although on a number of occasions chlorpicrin was used with great effect. It is probable that these two will continue to be used, though if increases in range are obtained, other gases that persist much longer, as mustard gas, will be used. An artillery gas attack is not different from any other attack with artillery so far as the actual firing of shell is concerned. With phosgene, where a high concentration is wanted and where dependence for getting casualties is mainly on surprise, it is necessary to fire the gas from as many guns as can be assembled for the purpose and as rapidly as the guns can be operated. With mustard gas that persists for hours and even days, the firing can be very much slower and a comparatively small number of guns will be sufficient.

Gas was never used in aeroplanes, but so far as getting casualties is concerned there is no reason why it was not so used. The real reasons were undoubtedly twofold—first, the German did not have enough gas in the early days of gas warfare, and, second, when he did have enough, he became very much afraid of gas. At that time the Allies were gaining the ascendancy in bombing with airplanes as well as in gas manufacture, and the Boche did not care to start anything new along that line. While the United States was slow in starting on the gas game, their gas troops did excellent service from the Marne offensive in July to the end of the war, taking a very creditable part in the great battles of St. Mihiel and the Argonne. The Americans developed the production of gas on an enormous scale and in the case of mustard gas were actually producing, when

the Armistice was signed, forty tons of liquid mustard gas per day—at least six times as much as the Germans. They were manufacturing other gases in proportion, and it is believed that this program of gas manufacture and the certainty that it was coming over in enormous quantities in the spring of 1918 were two great factors in deciding the Germans to sign the Armistice and cease all the fighting on November 11, 1918.

Gas warfare will continue because it is humane and because it will produce casualties with less expenditure of ammunition than any other known form of attack. Moreover, it can be used almost anywhere, at any time. The only places in the past war where it was not used were in submarines and in the air. So great, however, are its possibilities that it is not believed these two methods of warfare will escape in another conflict.



FRENCH ORPHAN INFORMATION

As the N. S. D. A. R. War Relief Service Committee automatically went out of existence at the close of the war, the work has been transferred to the office of the Treasurer General.

Feeling that the adopters will be interested in being kept informed as to the work, the method of giving you information through the medium of our Magazine has been decided upon.

The Fatherless Children of France, Inc., will no longer accept partial payments for the support of orphans, excepting to complete payments for orphans assigned before June 1, 1919. Owing to this rule, it will be necessary for adopters to remit in full (\$36.50 per year for each orphan). A failure to observe this rule will result not only in delay in forwarding the money, but also entail much suffering upon the children on account of the lack of funds.

Although the war is over, the need of

these little ones is just as great as ever, in some cases even greater, because during the war the poor widow could earn her livelihood as a munitions worker. Now all war factories are closed, and it is extremely difficult for these heroic women to support their children.

Demobilization has been going on steadily, but the fathers of the little ones you have so generously contributed to will *never* come back. Do you wonder that from the depths of their sorrow they turn their eyes to "*la grande Amérique*," patiently waiting, wondering anxiously if this help, so willingly given, will be continued?

Thanking you for your coöperation in this loving work for the little children of France, and trusting that you will continue your contributions, I am

Yours sincerely,

MARY H. S. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.



COMMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT GENERAL



HE United States Treasury asks the coöperation and assistance of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the Thrift and Savings movement to be conducted by the Savings Department of the Treasury.

It is to be a campaign of education in thrift which includes both the saving of money and its investment in *good* securities. This movement is intended not only to help the sale of Thrift Stamps—it is to make us a Thrifty nation.

The results desired are, first, to improve the financial condition of the people by proving that saving means not hoarding, but judicious spending; second, by teaching people how to get the full value of every dollar spent, and third, by showing how to use the things purchased for the wisest purpose possible.

I sincerely hope that every chapter will commence, at once, an active campaign in its locality in the interest of this great peace-time movement. As we are already a thoroughly organized society of many years' standing, no time need be lost in organization, but active work may begin at once. The Daughters of the American Revolution have always in the past responded to any call from our Government; let us not fail to respond to this call. It is work we can and should do. What greater work can our society accomplish than help make ours the most prosperous and thrifty nation in the world—an ideal country in which to live?

* * * * *

The record of the war work of the Daughters of the American Revolution during the great war, which was compiled by Mrs. William Henry Wait, Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee, of which Mrs. Matthew T. Scott was Chairman, has been printed with a supplementary report by the Treasurer General, Mrs. Robert J. Johnston, and a copy has been sent to every member of the National Board of Management, and every chapter regent of the society. While it is a record of which we may well be proud, it could have been twice as large had all the chapter members given a full report of war work accomplished. I feel confident that no other organization except those started by the Government for special war work alone can place before the public a better report than the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Copies of this report can be obtained by applying to the Corresponding Secretary General, Mrs. Woodbury Pulsifer, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

* * * * *

I wish to call the attention of each chapter regent to the following resolution passed by the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress: *Resolved, That each chapter be requested to send to the Historian General for permanent record in the archives of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution the names and military service of the men and women represented upon their service flags.*

This does not mean sending to the Historian General incorrect, poorly compiled records. These records, to be of any value, must be carefully prepared, giving service, time of service and where rendered, also the name and national number of the Daughter to whom the soldier, sailor or war worker is directly related.

These records must be carefully compiled by the *chapter historian* on uniform paper and typewritten. Each state should issue uniform blanks to be filled in by each Daughter who had some relative in the service. When properly filled, the blanks of each chapter should be sent to the *State Historian*, whose duty it should be to see that they are in correct form before being sent by her to the Historian General to be filed for permanent record with the National Society. It will be impossible for the Historian General to receive these records from the chapter historians separately; they must come to her *complete* from each State Historian. The clerical force of the Historian General's office is not large enough to compile the separate records of all the states.



FARMINGTON AND BRISTOL TURNPIKE
FARMINGTON AVENUE, HARTFORD

HISTORIC TURNPIKE ROADS AND TOLL-GATES*

By Major Fred J. Wood, U. S. Corps of Engineers

Member New England Historic Genealogical Society, American
Society of Civil Engineers, Sons of the American Revolution



ALL parts of the state being within easy distance of the salt water, Connecticut was settled throughout its extent at a very early date and, according to the census of 1790, then possessed a density of population which had not been equalled in 1910 by Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. Such being the case, it is but natural that roads existed in all directions, connecting all the towns with each other and leaving little room

in which a new route for a turnpike could be projected. Consequently all the turnpike propositions which have been noted in Connecticut were for the improvement of previously existing roads either by rebuilding in better manner in the old location or by shortening and straightening the route. That the early roads were wretched provisions for travelling is abundantly shown by many writers and is further evidenced by the fact that, in the small state of Connecticut, between 1795 and 1853, there were granted one hundred and twenty-one franchises for turn-

* This series commenced in the January, 1919, magazine.

pike improvement, the larger part of which bore fruit.

In its early efforts Connecticut tried the method of Charles II and sought to impose the cost of maintaining a road upon those who used it. In this effort toll-gates were erected at two points on the old New York-Boston Post Road, one on the old Mohegan Road between Norwich and New London and the other in Greenwich near the New York line. An act was also passed to provide a gate at another point east of Norwich on the Post Road, but the gate did not appear in consequence at that time. The Mohegan Road remained subject to toll and under control of the public authorities until 1852, and is the only one of the early American roads that did continue under such operation, although very recently Virginia has made futile efforts to renew the method.

Connecticut next tried the plan of

granting the right to improve the roads to private investors under the form of corporations, but here was displayed a strange inability to break away from the English practise and in nearly every case burdens were imposed upon the towns which were unjust since they were not allowed to share in the resulting benefits of toll collections. Under the idea that the turnpike companies, like the English trusts, assumed a road already laid out and were not bound to build anything but a road, the towns through which turnpikes were projected were obliged to purchase and pay for the land needed for a new road or alterations in an old one, and to build all the necessary bridges, all of which then became the property of the turnpike corporation. Consequently, much hostility was aroused against all turnpike projects and many towns were seriously strained financially.

The first instance of public service



BOSTON TURNPIKE IN ASHFORD



WINDHAM TURNPIKE AT INTERSECTION WITH THE NORWICH AND WOOD-STOCK AT CANTERBURY GREEN

commissions appeared in Connecticut in 1803 when an act was passed providing for the appointment of three commissioners with supervisory powers for each turnpike in the state. Later the number was reduced to two and throughout turnpike operation each road was subject to inspection and regulation by its commissioners.

Of the one hundred and twenty-one turnpike charters already mentioned 'as granted by Connecticut, one hundred and seven resulted in some extent of road building. Besides these, charters were issued for seven plank roads, but six of them failed in their mission.

Inspection of the turnpike map of Connecticut shows radiating clusters of toll roads around Hartford and New Haven, while Norwalk and Bridgeport were the focal points of a most amazing criss-cross of roads leading to the country north of them. All along the

Sound appear the termini of north and south roads connecting the back country with the sea, emphasizing the fact that water-borne transportation was still the easiest. A smaller cluster centered in Litchfield and, what is hard to understand to-day, an almost unbroken series of roads extended across the state close to the Massachusetts line. It has been remarked that railroads usually followed through turnpike territory, but no such improvement has occupied the latter field and it may be surmised that the northern tier of towns a century ago had importance and held promise which we do not recognize to-day.

The turnpike era began in Connecticut with the setting up of the gate on the Mohegan Road in 1792, and ended in 1895, when the Derby Turnpike, almost within the city of New Haven, ceased its collections.

The road through the Mohegans'

country, connecting New London and Norwich was first laid out in 1670 by Joshua Raymond, who received a farm on the route in payment for his labor. For over a century it was merely a crude trail used only by persons in the saddle or by ox-carts and the short journey usually occupied the greater part, if not all, of a day. In 1789 an association was formed to effect improvements in the road which, assisted by the proceeds of a lottery, made the journey so easy that it could be accomplished in four hours.

Having brought the road to such a state of perfection it was decided that the persons who caused its wear and tear should foot the bills and hence the Assembly was asked to authorize a toll-gate by which collections for the maintenance of the road could be made. Tolls were specified in old currency, nine pence being levied on a four-wheeled pleasure carriage and three pence on a loaded cart

or wagon, while a man and horse paid only a penny.

The early Indian trail crossed the Thames at New London and proceeded to Providence by way of the ford at Pawcatuck, now Westerly, and the first effort to improve travelling conditions between Boston and New York was the opening of the Mohegan Road and of a cross-country road from Norwich to Providence. The Mohegan Road, after its improvement, soon became an important thoroughfare and a heavy traffic in cattle and produce passed over it on the way to the deep water docks of New London, there to be shipped abroad.

The opening of what is now the Central Vermont Railway, in 1849, soon caused the end of toll collecting, and since 1852 the road has been free.

Two years after the establishment of the Mohegan gate the Assembly authorized the erection of a gate on the Post



MANSFIELD FOUR CORNERS—OLD FULLER TAVERN



COLUMBIA GREEN, WHERE THE COLUMBIA TURNPIKE CROSSED THAT FROM
HARTFORD TO NORWICH

Road between Norwich and the Rhode Island line, but required that the road should first be put in good repair. Evidently the condition was too onerous, for improvement on that part waited for the funds of private investors. This was supplied the next year, 1795, when the New London and Windham County Society received a franchise to improve the road and operate it as a turnpike. The toll road of that company evidently started in Norwich and followed the westerly bank of the Shetucket to its confluence with the Quinnebaug, thence up the valley of the Quinnebaug to Plainfield Centre, from which place it struck an easterly course to the Rhode Island line at the present Oneco station on the railroad. Tolls were being collected on this road in 1849, but when they ceased has not been learned.

Further improvement of the Post Road

was made by the New London and Lynne Turnpike Company, chartered 1807; the New Haven and Milford, 1802; and the Connecticut, 1806.

One naturally would expect to see attention given to the New York-Boston route and a charter was early granted on that line. The "middle route" between those cities, over which President Washington travelled in 1789, ran from Hartford to the north-easterly corner of Connecticut, where it entered the neighboring commonwealth of Massachusetts. It will be recalled that Rhode Island delayed acceptance of the Federal constitution and consequently Washington avoided the state on his trip in 1789.

In October, 1797, the Boston Turnpike Company was created and given the right to improve the roads of the middle route and then to collect tolls on them. The turnpike which resulted connected

at the Massachusetts line with the road of the Ninth Massachusetts Company, over which the journey to Boston was continued.

The turnpike, as finally constructed, commenced in the centre of East Hartford village, where it formed a junction with the Hartford and Tolland Turnpike, which was built in 1802 and over which travellers from Boston continued their journey to the Connecticut River, which was crossed by means of a ferry which had been in operation since 1681. From East Hartford the Boston Turnpike ran easterly through Burnside and past the old powder mills to Manchester Green, and continued directly to the pass through the mountain range at Bolton Notch, where the railroad traveller to-day passes through a deep rock cut. Continuing its easterly course, the turnpike passed across the foot of what has since become the Willimantic Reservoir, and into

Quarryville. Passing through North Coventry, it crossed the Willimantic River at Mansfield Depot and thence through West Ashford, Ashford, to the north-east corner of the town of Thompson, where it terminated at the state line.

Collection of tolls was not interrupted until 1845 and then, section by section, the road was made free until the last part became public about 1879.

At Mansfield Four Corners the Springfield-Norwich stages formerly crossed the Boston Turnpike, and Fuller's Tavern, at which they stopped, may still be seen. Old residents used to tell that the Springfield and Boston stages could always be relied upon to arrive simultaneously.

Improvement moved westward, and in the year following the incorporation of the Boston, a charter was granted for a turnpike from Hartford to New Haven. This company had the true turnpike ideas and, instead of improving old roads, it



HARTFORD TO NORWICH TURNPIKE
GOVERNOR TRUMBULL'S WAR OFFICE, LEBANON



Photo by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

THE OLD LEE HOUSE ON THE LYME TURNPIKE

THIS WAS THE ROAD FOLLOWED BY THE OLD TRAVELLER, MADAME KNIGHT, WHO LEFT A JOURNAL OF HER TRIP FROM BOSTON TO NEW YORK

built a new road of its own as straight as could be laid from one city to the other. Not to be diverted by the town of Meriden, the road was built so close to the house of Samuel Yale, in the centre of the town, that the rear walls of the house rose like a precipice above the road, to the mortification of the town people, who proceeded to raise a fund to buy and move the building.

A local history* states that "as much joy and excitement" attended the opening of the turnpike in 1799 as greeted the railroad thirty-eight years later.

The first white settlers in Windham County found an old Indian trail leading from Canterbury, through Plainfield, to Narragansett Bay and they soon developed it into a road which was, in early days, considered passable. Soon after 1699, when Major Fitch had established his home at Peagscomsuck, in Canter-

bury, a road was cut out to that point from Windham. These, offering the best route then available by which Windham County people could reach Providence, became roads of importance and later earned the name of the "Great Road."

But "Great Road" though it was called, it was a very poor road until 1799, when, after four years' agitation, the Windham Turnpike Company undertook to improve it. The "Plains Road" in Windham, Main Street in Willimantic, and the road to South Coventry were parts of the old Windham Turnpike, which extended from the rebuilt "Post Road" in Plainfield to a junction with the Boston Turnpike in North Coventry. A glance at the map will show that this road offered as direct a route from Providence to Hartford as could be made through the hills of Eastern Connecticut. It was an important route before the day of the turnpike and it continued so until the railroad removed the burdens from the horse.

* "A Century of Meriden," Curtis.

It was several years before the entire project was completed and the work was still under way in 1804. The Windham Turnpike passed into history in 1852, when its corporation was dissolved.

The extensive thread mills of Willimantic had their inception in turnpike days and the early product was shipped over the Windham Turnpike by six-horse teams to Providence and Hartford.

Intercourse between Hartford and Litchfield first received attention in 1798, when the Litchfield and Harwinton Turnpike was chartered. Apparently the resultant road followed a semi-circular course from Litchfield Court House to East Litchfield and then across Harwinton into Burlington, where the later-built Farmington and Bristol Turnpike continued the good work into Hartford.

The last named company was formed in May, 1801, and is especially interesting from the importance to-day of the road it built. Seldom have we found that

the main street of a large city was originally a turnpike, but such is the case of Asylum Street in Hartford and Farmington Avenue. Old records of the layout of the Farmington and Bristol Turnpike clearly show such to be the case. The committee appointed to lay out the road took for its starting point the west door of the court-house in Hartford and proceeded along the site of the two streets just named.

The Hartford Court House stood on Main Street at the corner of State and nearly opposite the end of Asylum Street. The first building was erected in 1719, but the present building, which for many years served as Hartford's City Hall, was built in 1796. During the life of the turnpike the old court-house sheltered the delegates to the Hartford Convention of 1814, that famous gathering of pacifists who sought to end the War of 1812.

When one considers the importance of Asylum Street to-day, with a traffic so



Photo by Edna Leighton Tyler, New London, Conn.

THE LYME TURNPIKE

SHOWING THE "LITTLE BOSTON SCHOOL-HOUSE" FOUNDED IN 1771, AND STILL IN USE

dense as to require one way movement, it is amusing to note that the company in 1819 petitioned to be dissolved because it could not collect in toll enough to maintain the road and pay dividends on its cost which was stated to have been \$15,-232.10. Toll collections to-day would repay the entire amount in a few days, but at the time in question Hartford was a small city, mostly along the river front.

From Hartford to Farmington, the Farmington and Bristol formed a part of what was commonly called the Hartford and Danbury Turnpike. There never really was a corporation of that name and the road so called was owned by three companies, the one just named; the East Middle, from Farmington to Woodbury; and the West Middle, from Woodbury to Danbury.

Another early project was the turnpike from Hartford to Norwich, which was chartered in 1795 to build from the Hartford Court House to the Norwich Court House. As finally completed the turnpike stopped short of each terminal, ending about a mile north of Yantic at Joshua Hyde's in Franklin and having its westerly limit at "White's Monument"

in Bolton. But that was enough, for good roads existed the balance of the distance at each end. This road passed through Lebanon Green and close to the old war office of Jonathan Trumbull, revolutionary governor of Connecticut and one on whose advice the able Washington often depended. Our commanding general is said to have more than once visited the Lebanon office to confer with "Brother Jonathan" and from the little building, pictured herewith, many decisions of importance for the new nation have issued.

Turnpikes terminated at many unimportant places on the Connecticut River, but search has always brought to light that there was a reason and that reason, a ferry by which travellers could reach the other side. Such a road led from the Windham Turnpike through Columbia to Middle Haddam on the river and was known as the Columbia Turnpike. To-day it is Pleasant Street in Willimantic.

The eight-mile turnpike from New Haven to Derby was authorized in May, 1798, and is known to-day as West Chapel Street in New Haven and as New Haven Avenue in Derby. With the passing of this turnpike in 1895 ended the turnpike history of Connecticut.





AMERICAN'S CREED CONTEST

Inaugurated in School for Foreigners, Washington, D. C.

IN the city of Washington, District of Columbia, there is a public school, under the supervision of the municipal authorities, expressly for the education of non-English-speaking residents.

There are day and night classes, the latter chiefly attended by men and women.

There is a wonderful spirit among these foreign scholars who are both deeply interested in their studies and in the well-being of their school. They have an orchestra of their own and also a dramatic club.

At the opening of the winter's work, the State Chairman of Patriotic Education inaugurated an American's Creed contest among these foreign students. The creed was composed by William Tyler Page of Maryland. The requirements were (1) To learn the Creed correctly, and (2) to write it entirely from memory. Accurate rendering of its text, together with the best penman-

ship, were the two important points to be considered. The State Regent of the District, Miss Hilda Fletcher, offered a gold medal as prize. To accompany this, the State Chairman offered a framed copy of the Constitution for the class-room of the winner. There were three judges: an art student, an officer of the United States Army, and a special counsellor of

one of the Federal departments.

So much enthusiasm and interest were taken by the students that two classes entered as competitors. The contest was very close and the judges found it extremely difficult to make a decision, which was by a majority vote only. The winning copy was executed by Werner Jaeggi, a native of Switzerland.

The medal presented by Miss Fletcher bore on its face a miniature facsimile of the Statue of Liberty. On the pin-bar was engraved the winner's name and on the reverse of the medal the text of the presentation and

The American's Creed

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, justice and human rights for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

William Tyler Page

*Werner Jaeggi
Foreign Night School
April 11, 1919*

WRITTEN FROM MEMORY BY WERNER JAEGGI, A STUDENT IN THE SCHOOL FOR FOREIGNERS, AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

date. A handsome copy of the Creed done in fancy lettering was shown at the Educational Exhibit during the recent session of the Continental Congress. This was also the work of Mr. Jaeggi.

The contest showed so well that the pupils grasped the ideals embodied in the Creed that the Colonel John Donelson Chapter, D. A. R., presented a com-

plimentary prize for the best copy executed by a lower grade. The presentations were made at a school entertainment on May 7, 1919, which was largely attended by the relatives and well-wishers of the students.

ADA BOYD GLASSIE,
*State Chairman Patriotic Education
Committee, District of Columbia.*

BOOK REVIEWS

THE AMERICAN'S CREED AND ITS MEANING. By Matthew Page Andrews. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York.

This patriotic booklet of only eighty-six pages contains valuable current and historical information on the true meaning of the American's Creed. The opening chapter relates the origin of the creed contest early in 1917 to the final awarding of the prize to William Tyler Page, of Maryland, author of the winning creed. Then follows the authorized version of the Creed and the exact meaning and patriotic significance of each phrase incorporated in the Creed.

Mr. Andrews explains how the American's Creed is not an expression of individual opinion but a summary of the fundamental principles of American political faith, and he quotes the doctrinal authorities on which every sentence of the Creed is based. There are also many doctrinal reprints from the political speeches of Washington, Hancock, Webster and Lincoln, showing the relationship of the ideals of these great leaders with those embodied in the Creed. Reprints from the Constitution, from the records of the United States Supreme Court, followed by the Oath of Allegiance, the War Department Circular on Flag Etiquette, and a copious index at the end, make this volume a veritable encyclopædia of patriotic, historical and legal information.

It should be in every American school and college, and will be of invaluable use as a text-book to students of civil government. There are nine illustrations with a detailed description of each subject given on the reverse of the picture—K. C. G.

A HISTORY AND GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF JOHN JEPSON, OF ENGLAND AND BOSTON, MASS., through his son John's two sons, William and Micah, 1610-1917.

Octavo, buckram, pp. 106, price \$3.50. Address the Author, Norton W. Jepson, M.D., 4310 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

An excellent collection of family and historical information, carefully compiled. The author, in his endeavor to secure the records of the descendants of John Jepson through William and Micah, has examined not only family papers, but town, church, cemetery, probate, land and court records. His research extends to and includes the descendants of Benjamin and Lemuel C., who went south shortly after the Revolution.

The work follows closely in arrangement that used by the New York Historic and Genealogical Society. The book is well indexed, and constitutes a most comprehensive family history, of value to all interested in genealogy.—A. G.



WINNING ESSAY OF D. A. R. CONTEST

Written by Edith Judith Gould, of the Kaskaskia Chapter, Chicago, Ill., and published at the request of Mrs. Charles H. Bond, who, as Chairman of the Committee on International Relations, offered the prize of \$100 for the best answer to the following query:

Would President Wilson's definite program, as stated in his terms of peace addressed to Congress on January 18, 1918, if adopted at the settlement after the war, remove all probability of future wars?

IN preparing the paper suggested by the above question, my plan is the modest one of stating the re-actions of one woman, fairly representative of the lay person, to the fourteen points proposed by the President. To attempt a formal treatise would, for me, be idle. Shall I rush in where such superior beings as college professors, premiers, high commissioners and cabinet ministers, if not actually fearing to tread, at least tread warily? I gladly leave to them the consideration of the historical and political roots of this war, and seek mental repose in the conviction that its roots are in human nature itself; in self-assertion carried to its most selfish conclusions; in greed, lust of power and pride of life; met, and we trust for a time overcome, by those better elements of our common humanity without which life would indeed be intolerable. For, if human nature does remain a bit clay-footed, its ideal constantly grows finer, and it is the main business of living to teach those feet how better and better to keep time with that far-flung marching song.

I hope that it is not overbold to suggest that Germanism was philosophically pragmatic. Germans justified their aims by the faith that they would work. Met by that other philosophy of idealism, loyalty to the lofty standards of justice, pity, the freedom of humanity to think, live for and control itself, all for each and each for all, the clash was inevitable. It was the tug of war. Here in America this philosophy was not expressed by the soldiers in high-sounding phrases, but in action. Before that fateful Good Friday, April 6th, thousands of our young men had enlisted in the Foreign Legion or the Canadian service, in response to a kind of instinct for the right which drove them. One of them well born and well educated, wrote to his mother that he could name no reason for his going, he only responded to some inward conviction that he must volunteer. "But Mother," he wrote from France, "since I came over and the children clung to my hands and walked long miles beside me with hope and confidence smiling from their young eyes, I know why I came." It is to some such instinc-

tive chivalry, native to humanity itself, that our trust and hope for the race must turn. Against it any nation's petty ambitions and greeds seem small and must meet defeat. If we do not and cannot believe in this ultimate tribunal, the right feeling of the major part of mankind, there is no hope, and we are indeed on that

"darkling plain,

Swept with confused alarms of struggle and flight

Where ignorant armies clash by night."

In practical terms, I start from the conviction that mere methods are unavailing unless inspired by the will to accomplish their spiritual intent. I believe individuals must count largely in the final test, since no family, tribe, nation or confederation is superior to those persons or groups of persons who comprise it. There must be a good plan and there must be confidence in those persons or groups, who are to act for us on each point in the plan, or no plan will avail. The higher ideals of the Allied Powers inspire that confidence, and if a reasonably flexible interpretation of each point can be arrived at, combined with leaders, who, humanly speaking, are trustworthy, surely, as our President says, we can get together if we desire to get together. One reads in the intense and anxious tone of many of our leading editorials, the constant note of fear and mistrust of the great hope of a better future, with which this war has of necessity imbued us; it is, I think, a false note, even a dangerous one. The saner, more temperate one of confidence and the determination to make good this hope, is the one we must sound into the ears of the world. We must reject speculation as to why the thing cannot be done, and put every energy on the consideration of how it can be done. We must work toward good ends, whether or not the results are absolutely certain.

What is the prospect offered by the President's plan?

Point One.—Secret diplomacy resolves itself into pledging the many to a policy determined by the few, a medieval proceeding which the world has surely outgrown. All the trend of modern thought is in line with the principle that nations as well as individuals should have

equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. In government by the people, confidence in leadership can only be assured by the avoidance of everything that could breed suspicion—and open diplomacy is an obvious step in that direction. Letting the light in upon the corners of the council chambers presents some difficulties, because it cannot be absolutely effective. The opportunity still remains open to tricky plotters, for sly winks and hand pressures beneath the cloth; but, in spite of the possibility that a leader (especially a well-paid elected one) may be weakened in decisive moments by a too fine sensitiveness to public opinion, it is better and safer to turn on the light. Diplomacy being the art of managing and protecting public affairs in matters where foreign nations are concerned, the public has every right to a full knowledge of its proceedings. Such knowledge begets confidence, and confidence between nations is a long step toward peaceful relations between them. While it would be manifestly unwise, and indeed impossible, to submit diplomatic matters to the public in any direct way, the public, after thoughtful choice of its leaders, should equip them with authority, and then, for their sake as well as our own, make an open clear space, full of light and air, in which they may strive for the prize of diplomatic well-doing. Surely national suspicion, intrigue, folly and dishonor would "slink out of the race where that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat."

Point Two.—For many years the power and opportunity of England have combined to make the seas free in peace, and there seems to be no reason why a confederation of nations may not ultimately perform, with even stronger efficiency, this office for the world. Great questions of commercial relations between countries depend upon free waterways, and it is the unquestioned conclusion of the best thought that politically most wars have a commercial basis, though larger questions of equity and righteousness may later develop from such beginnings. Now that the complicated demands of modern life make it undesirable, if not actually impossible, for any country fully to meet its own needs, free intercourse by sea is essential for that satisfaction of a country's requirements, which can alone make for contentment within its borders. It is hard to name any one thing so necessary to a sympathetic understanding between nations as mutual knowledge of one another, only possible between continents through sea intercourse. The continuance of the freedom of the seas in peace times is surely essential and would be guaranteed by Point

Two. How would it affect our war times? Beligerent rights on the high seas have been practically always accepted, since the right of self-defense at least is inalienable. And absolute freedom of the seas in war time might, oddly enough, lead backward instead of forward. It could lead to piracy like that practiced by the Barbary States, or that legalized but dissimilar toll system exacted by Norway for ships to enter the Baltic until the protest of the United States in 1856. The President in substance, therefore, proposes that, with absolute freedom of the seas in peace, the right to control depredations in war, and to enforce covenants at any time, shall be vested in international action, for the greatest good to the greatest number. The control of the seas by England, a trusted nation, has been, on the whole, more than beneficial; it has been enlightened and unselfish. But the President's proposal is, nevertheless, a step forward, since the transfer of power, while still ensuring public safety for neutrals (save for incidental treachery, which would unhappily still be possible) would probably distribute the incidental benefits of that safety among more peoples. While ensuring the free exchange of commodities in peace time, it would facilitate means of protection against national piracy, such as Germany has tried, by making the mobilization of men and munitions between allied countries more rapid and complete in war. Until this is a better world than now, peace is bound to depend on the forceful control of delinquent nations. Fears have been expressed that England will not make the concessions required by this plan, such as giving up the right of blockade. But in the end an agreement to this measure between nations, if adopted, though depriving belligerents of an effective tool, would be of much benefit to England, since she is peculiarly liable to the dangers of starvation by reason of her isolated position and the great disparity between her productive area and her population. Point Two would not greatly alter peace conditions, but by removing the possibility of blockades would enable nations to hold out indefinitely in times of war. This would act as a deterrent to aggressors. It was the swift, sharp stroke on which Germany counted for the success of her bold attempt. There has never been actual freedom of the seas in the time of war, but the President's proposal to control this point through international action for the enforcement of international covenants makes this proposal reasonable and sound. Doubtless there are many points in harmony with this proposal upon which nations could agree. It might take time for the gradual wearing away of old systems, prejudices and objections; but

the idea seems sound and it contains a hope well worth striving for and full of promise.

Point Three.—This involves the discussion of the arguments for and against Free Trade, the tendency toward which, if not actually proposed, is suggested as desirable for permanent peace. Reflecting on this point, I am inclined to believe that the adoption of a world-wide free trade would, after an adjustment not without many difficulties, make for peace between nations. But our subject concerns not only international wars, but may include civil, class, or even religious ones. Even expert judgment could be mistaken in its surmises on a subject so far-reaching as world free trade, and one as yet untried by the modern world. Nevertheless, I venture the suggestion that the universal adoption of free trade might well lead to internal disasters fostering civil, or even class, warfare. Scales of values might suffer changes too abrupt for financial safety, there might be a vast decline in manufactured products not protected, and in the value of the machinery for such product; the corresponding increase in values which might come about in nations formerly unable to compete against protected goods might compensate the world at large, but could hardly compensate the once-protected nation. It is conceivable that certain nations over-populated and abounding in cheap labor, if industrially well trained (as are, for example, the Japanese), might so far outbid others in competitions for the world's commerce as actually to put other countries out of business! How would this affect labor conditions? Would labor be able to find employment in other channels? Might there not be panics in financial circles, with internal disaster involving that most disheartening warfare, civil disorder? In those early days when Adam delved and Eve span, or thereabouts, it is safe to assume that protective tariffs were not known, yet commercial warfare surely had its incipient beginning, for was not Cain jealous of Abel's more acceptable offering? Concerted action by world congresses might overbalance and regulate this too-human, jealous tendency, but the task suddenly presented would be colossal. Where are the supermen capable of ensuring the outcome? Wiser must they be than super-serpents, more harmless than sub-doves! On the whole, it seems to me unlikely that the adoption of Point Three would prevent the probability of future wars.

Point Four: Disarmament.—The history of warfare, as I understand it, is a matter quite distinct from the history of armament, in spite of their reactions one upon the other. Armament has followed the impulse of wars, but can hardly be said, by itself, to be in any way

responsible for them. Pacifists claim that the man with the big stick, though speaking softly, is more likely to strike than if empty-handed. I cannot see this. The whole matter would depend upon the intention and self-command behind both speech and stick. Two generations of Germans have already been taught to defend themselves physically without drawing a weapon, and man surely fought before weapons were. Armaments only affect the degree and kind of war which may be waged. They have followed the evolution of warfare until their voluntary reduction seems the only remedy against a possible annihilation of the race itself. Has humanity reached a point in its history (often reached by individuals) where an immense decision has to be made, involving possibly its own very existence? Can the human race actually make self-conscious decisions? And, if so, is this the very day and hour it is called upon to do so? The possibility is so tremendous that the imagination is appalled—as at the birth of a soul in the race itself—an awful moment. But the question is also a very practical one. Imagine that terrifying invention of an American, Colonel Walker, the gas bomb, or one-ton container, which, if dropped by an airplane and exploded by fuse above, was to destroy every living thing upon an acre or more of ground. The reluctant consent of the Allies to using this terrible weapon opens a vista indeed upon what might have developed but for the Armistice. The speculative mind of Mr. Wells has also suggested that unless nations voluntarily disarm, we may have on land tanks so enormous in power as to flat-iron entire cities in their course. Surely the time-worn theory that great armaments make for peace is now exploded. The words of Price Collier in 1913 (Germany and the Germans) are now almost amusing "The German army is the best all-round democratic university in the world—it keeps the peace in Europe, and until there is a second coming of a Christ of pity and patience and peace, it is as good a substitute for that far-off divine event as puzzled man has to offer" To-day one needs only say in reply to this: "Ask Belgium." Great armaments have not ensured peace, neither will small armaments do so, even when small, "to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

While highly desirable, as reducing a destructive element which contributes nothing to life, liberty or happiness, reduced armaments would only do away with certain forms of war. It might indeed lead to more valorous, nobler forms of it, involving less wholesale destruction. But it would not do away with the subtle things which develop war, the superfluity of

naughtiness to-day, but perhaps to-morrow the love of justice or pity almost divine.

Point Five.—Means that colonies are no longer to be pawns, at the disposition of their government, without voice in decisions made regarding their own destiny.

The League of Nations (I wish it might be a council in name and fact) is presumably to constitute a Court of Appeal and Decision. As a general proposition or theory, this "reads well," but the working out of this system contains many possibilities, both of internal disagreement, and of ultimate disapproval of the League's decisions by the world at large. The adoption of the principle involved would be an undoubted benefit, but many a blow might fall before a "free, open-minded and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims" could be arrived at. And, assuming this happy consummation to have been reached in a certain colony, what is to hinder the total transformation of the character of that colony in, let us say, a generation or two? There might have been prodigals and lost sheep since the world began. While to-day such an impartial decision might make for a long peace, he would be a bold prophet who would guarantee either the docile population or a perpetual succession of Daniels come to judgment. In spite of the apparent soundness of the principle, circumstances would alter cases, and freedom from war must still depend on the characteristics of both governors and the governed.

Point Six.—Immediately challenges the mind to question: Might not the evacuation of Russia mean her abandonment to self-destruction, or, if not that, a "passing by on the other side," not very characteristic of the Good Samaritan?

Probably, however, the presence of foreign troops rouses suspicion in her ignorant masses, 80 per cent. illiterate, and even the Russian intelligentsia, overborne by anarchy, may distrust it. A bleeding and distressed nation can hardly be expected to see clearly. It is possible that the binding of her wounds may best be accomplished through friendly commissions, food and materials, though the effort seems a little like asking a man to go unarmed, with a flag of truce and a basket of delicacies and supplies, into the robbers' cave. Many a good envoy might be destroyed in the process, but one is eager to believe that in time the goodwill policy would work in Russia. Its success there, of all places, would hold a good hope for the world in the future. This very day, January 23, 1919, the first steps are being taken in that direction in the Allied invitation to all Russian factions to a conference. But, if the hope were realized, the question remains as to

what the world ought to do if Russia, fed, warmed and clothed at the world's fireside, should, in her ill-trained, ill-educated and child-like condition, go forth and establish institutions of her own choosing, manifestly undesirable in the society of free nations? Are we to give her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity to do this? The world, or any part of it, called a League of Nations, can hardly stand for anarchy after this great war for the establishment of right reason in the world. Shall Russia start, unhindered, a conflagration which, though in time it may teach the burnt child to dread fire, yet consumes the fruit of the whole earth in the process? Peace does not lie in this direction. The President's confidence in Russia shines like a beacon light, but is it justified? There are many "ifs" and "buts" obstructing the ray he sends forth into that dark night of ignorance and perhaps despair, but at least it is heartening to feel that greed and treachery are warned that the light is on, even though force may be needed at last to ensure that the warning is heeded.

For the purposes of this paper, *Points Seven, Eight, Nine, Ten, Eleven, Twelve and Thirteen* may be discussed under one head, for, pacific in general tendency, they are all concerned with the immediate settlement of this particular war, and offer no permanent guarantee of peace. That Belgium should be restored is the most imperative need of all, so far as human hope is concerned. I well remember dreaming horribly in childhood of steam locomotives travelling uncontrolled about the city streets; and always I woke suddenly to the happy conviction that it would never be—"The law wouldn't allow it!" The same glad confidence in ultimate human justice and protection must have its justification in fact; and the restoration of Belgium and punishment of Germany would give the world such confidence. Awful as the war can be, there is one thing worse; it is the thought that not even war would stop the commission of great national crimes. A way must be found for Belgian restoration. Perhaps this task may in some way be set for Germany to accomplish. The draught would be a bitter one for her, hard to force down, but purgative; and surely it is wise to hope for Germany's ultimate cleansing and restoration as a healthful member of the world's body politic.

Just as the running sore of Alsace-Lorraine has disturbed the world's peace for fifty years, we may reasonably hope its settlement might restore it for at least as long a time. But new times bring new problems, and the world which had other troubles five hundred, even one hundred years ago, surely would not be secured against future ones by the settlement of this

comparatively local problem. The same settlement would doubtless be true for the Italian frontiers, Austro-Hungarian peoples, the relations of the Balkans, as well as the Turkish and Polish difficulties. All these wrongs, as a matter of course, should be as far as possible adjusted. They are steps in the right direction. But we must not forget that these matters, if carried out, have only been arranged at the expense of the most costly war known to history. We shall have paid the awful price of any peace, however promising. In general terms, however, all these efforts are hopeful. They afford opportunities for international council, for friendly coöperation, for united effort to a wholly desirable end. Everything helps that removes, between nations, pride, prejudice, envy and malice. It is perfectly conceivable that the world may learn the wonderful lesson of good will upon earth. But it is an unstable world, full of problems to be solved, bit by bit, here a little, there a little. The ideal state has been many times conceived by past historians and philosophers. But the immense scale of this war, involving every nation to some extent, and practically affecting every normal creature on the earth, has taught us all the necessity of working toward such a state more than any past experience of war could do. We realize our inter-relationships, and learn more and more to understand and sympathize in one another's problems. But it is a long journey towards the land of the ideal, and many a mischance may befall imperfect humanity, travelling thither.

In its essence, *Point Fourteen* designs a League to curb aggression. It is the best plan yet presented, and its scale is so great in the outcome of the present war that it may be possible to see it through. Why should not an effort to prevent depredation be as effective as one to commit it? It may be so. But should some future League prove unacceptable to the world, in certain decisions, one sees from life itself that there is still a chance for rebellion on the part of rebellious units, and rebellion may mean war on any scale the rebel is able to accomplish. The League supposedly will be strong enough to crush rebellion, at least up to a certain point; but what if its limits are, in time, reached?

To conclude, while I am not of the opinion that the President's Fourteen Points, if adopted, would remove all probabilities of future wars, I believe that several would be removed and world conditions greatly bettered. Their adoption would help teach the world that aggressive wars did not pay, and, like marriage, should

not be undertaken lightly or unadvisedly. It would bring the world more closely together and remove a good many causes of friction. The right of self-defense would remain, as no doubt it ought, as well as the duty and privilege of guaranteeing protection to the weak, even to the point of blows. Punitive necessities might involve force, and war is only an expansion of these things. But the postponement of wars until all possibility of adjudication had been exhausted would greatly diminish the chances of wars being undertaken.

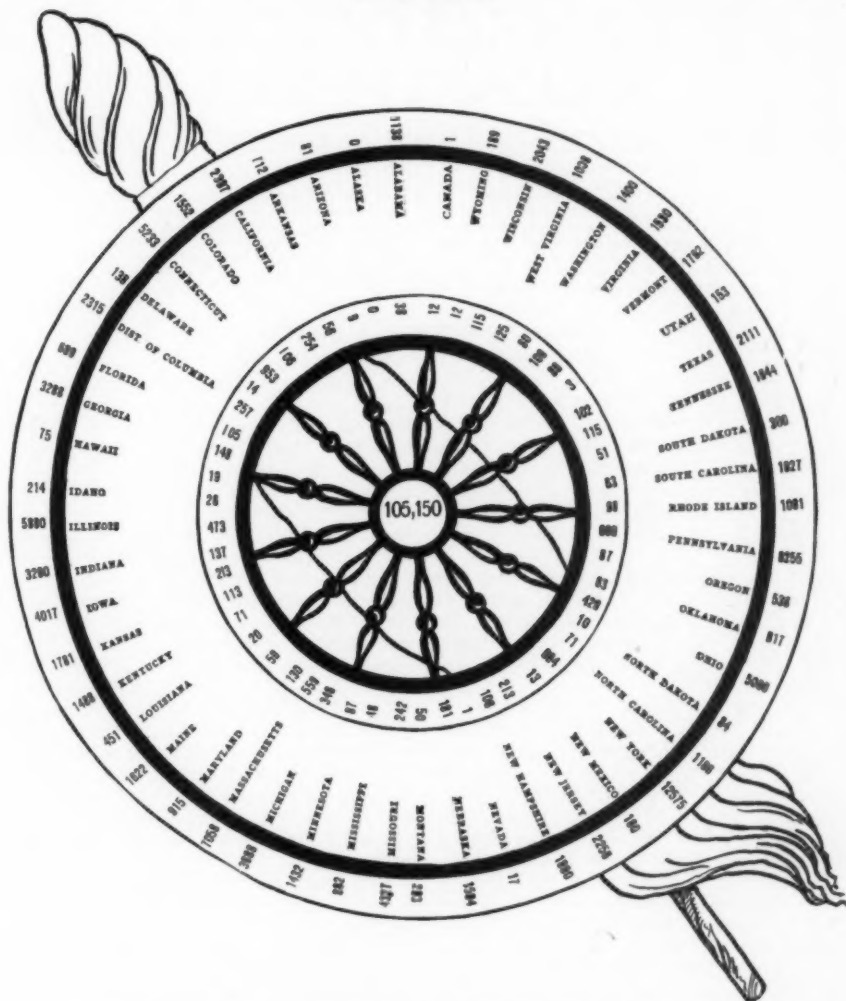
However, folly and treachery in humanity itself would not be eliminated by them. The world will still bear watching, and much good human machinery will necessarily be employed in that unpleasant task. The nations undoubtedly *could* be good and play pleasantly together, but will they? The League or Council of Nations would afford, perhaps, the best supervising body yet devised to look after matters that affect the world, and for to-day at least the Fourteen Points are excellent as suggestive guides in that great undertaking.

Though the immense task of bettering human nature itself still lies ahead, we have at least a definite political problem set us, which, like the arithmetic of our school-days, may train our minds for some Euclid of the future when we are all more advanced. It is an encouraging situation, probably the best the world has yet seen. Better individuals, higher purposes, nobler ideals—these are the crying needs of all time. We must not look back to the "old, unhappy, far-off things," when the higher vision was not before us, but cultivate in ourselves, our families, cities, states and nations a sense of responsibility for our neighbors, which shall be generous and uplifting. As never before, women should set themselves to this work, constructive, re-constructive, and immediately before us.

The war has put into our hands an instrument never before used, on such a scale, the political rights of women. Many of us feel all unworthy, but we must make ourselves so. In physique, education, religion, by every ennobling means, we must so train the generations to come that reason and the love of God may prevail in the world, a power, we trust, infinitely greater than any laws, however beneficent. Too idealistic, you may say; but on this I stake my all, that ideals precede all conduct, and only idealism makes life worthy, redeeming us from perishing with the beasts. The call of the future is to better things.

"Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him;
Be jubilant, my feet!"

HONOR ROLL OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE



In this Honor Roll the approximate list of membership in each State is shown in the outer rim, and the list of subscribers according to States is in the inner circle

**IN THE HUB OF THE WHEEL IS GIVEN THE TOTAL
ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY**

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PANAMA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, PORTO RICO AND CHINA

**Connecticut, at this date of publication,
leads all States with 953 subscribers**



GENEALOGICAL DEPARTMENT

In answers to "Queries" it is essential to give Liber and Folio or "Bible Reference." Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received. Answers, partial answers, or any information regarding queries are requested. In answering queries please give the date of the magazine and the number of the query. All letters to be forwarded to contributors must be unsealed and sent in blank, stamped envelopes, accompanied with the number of the query and its signature. The Genealogical Editor reserves the right to print anything contained in the communication and will then forward the letter to the one sending the query.

MRS. MARGARET ROBERTS HODGES
Genealogical Editor, Annapolis, Maryland

QUERIES.

6455. DOUGLAS.—I am anxious to learn something abt Capt. John Douglas, the father of Capt. John Douglas, of the 11th Pa. Riflemen of the Rev. Capt. John Douglas, the father, m Elizabeth Crispin, of London, Eng.—E. D. C. B.

6456. KENNERLEY.—Wanted, the parentage of Preston W. Kennerley. He is supposed to be a descendant of Samuel Kennerley, or one of his bros, of Va. They later went to Tenn. or Ky., and Preston W. Kennerley, I think, d in Ind.—M. C. T.

6457. BRIGGS.—Ephraim Briggs, of Free-town, Mass., m Mary Burbank 1792. I have abt 150 of their descendants, but have never been able to find the ancestry of Ephraim Briggs. Gardner Briggs, probably of Free-town, Mass., or vicinity, m Marcy Shearman. First child, Joseph, b 1797. Can anyone give me Gardner's parents? Ebenezer Briggs, b 1712, of Middleboro, Mass., m Margery Leonard, 1745. I have many descendants, but would like to know parents of Ebenezer Briggs. I have collected several thousand records of Briggs family covering 15 to 20 distinct lines, and will be glad to give any information or assistance.—L. B. S.

6458. BERRY - TUTTLE - DeWISNER - SUTTON.—Who were the parents of Garret Berry, who m Rachel Tuttle (also her parents). I rather think they came from N. Y. State, or possibly northern N. J. Also parents of Cornelius DeWisner, who m Rebecca Sutton, I think, of N. Y. State. The above Garret Berry and Rachel Tuttle had a son Jesse Berry, b 1805, who m a dau of the above Cornelius DeWisner and Rebecca Sutton (his wife), by name Elizabeth Ann Wisner, b 1814 and d abt 1844. Would

like marriage records, or, in fact, anything abt the above families.—B. B. G.

6459. CARY-BELL-HARRISON.—Judith Cary, the great-granddaughter of Miles Cary, of Gov. Berkeley's Council, m David Bell, of Lynchburg, Va. Their dau Sarah m (1) John Langhorn, 2d, in 1788. She m (2) her cousin, Cary Harrison. Did Cary Harrison have Rev service? Who were his parents? Henry Bell, bro of Sarah, m Rebecca Harrison, dau of Benjamin Harrison, of "Home Quarter." Was she a sister of Cary? Did David Bell render Rev service?

(2) FRY.—Col. John Fry, b 1737, vestryman of St. Ann's parish, m Sarah Adams; son of Col. Joshua Fry, who commanded an expedition against Fort Duquesne, of which George Washington was lieut. col. Col. John Fry was for a while in command of Va. militia. Did he render Rev service and what was date of his d?

(3) GILBERT.—Will someone please give the Rev service of Reuben Gilbert, of N. Y. He is said to have messed with Washington.

(4) SALMON.—Please give the Rev service of James Salmon, of N. Y. I think he was either a capt. or lieut.

(5) HUNTINGTON.—Lydia Huntington m a Shepard; was she the dau of Solomon or Samuel Huntington, the latter a signer of the Declaration of Independence, of Conn.—P. R.

6460. PHILLIPS - WARING.—John Phillips (son of Joseph Phillips) was b in Dutchess Co., N. Y., in 1774 m Esther Waring (b Sept. 13, 1776) in 1793. My grandfather, son of the above John Phillips, was b 1799, m Ann Maria Heermance in 1818. Genealogy and Rev service desired.—E. L. B.

6461. TUCKER.—Benjamin Tucker, Jr., and

Mary Thomas, Jr., were m in Middleborough, Mass., 1750. The Tucker genealogy (Ephraim Tucker) says he was admitted to the church in Randolph, Vt., 1768; yet land records show he purchased land in Randolph, Vt., in 1784, as of Middleborough, Mass. This genealogy also says he d 1815, according to church records. Their ch: Dr. Benj. Tucker, m Eve Viele; Joseph, m Polly Turner; Ephraim, m Nancy —; Lucretia, m some one in Boston; Ruth, m Daniel Mallony; Sally, m James Blodgett, in Randolph, in 1786. Wanted, Rev service of Benj. Tucker and any other data.

(2) WHEELER.—Jedediah Wheeler, son of Samuel Wheeler and Abigail Lacey, m Elizabeth Rundell or Rundle. Information of Jedediah Wheeler's Rev record desired. He resided in New Fairfield, Conn. Information of his wife's family also desired.—C. H. W.

6462. FORD.—Adam Ford, b in Hinsdale, Mass., m Susanna Hershey. He moved to N. Y. State when my grandfather, John Chandler Ford, was b in 1823 at Orleans, Ontario Co. Names of some of grandfather's bros and sisters: Moses, Mary, Joseph, Susan, Hannah, Sarah, Daniel, and I think there was an Ellen. Who were the parents of Adam Ford and is there Rev record of the Ford family from this part of Mass.? Dates and records will be appreciated.

(2) ROBINSON.—John Robinson came to this country from Eng. 1660, settled in York Co., Va., d Mar. 1, 1689. He had four sons: Anthony, b May 1, 1662, d Nov. 11, 1727. His son William, b Mar. 10, 1700, m Mary M. Weeb; they had three sons, William, Henry and Benjamin. William, b 1743, lived on the West Fork of the Monongahela River near where Clarksburg, Va., now stands. While working in the field with Helen and Brown, they were fired on by Indians, captured and carried away, July 12, 1774, to the Indian village in Ohio on the Muskingum River. He was made to run the gauntlet and escaped being killed, but was nevertheless condemned to die. He was defended by Logan, Chief of the Mingoes, and was freed. He then fought the Indians in the Border Wars of Ohio and was made a major. In 1801 he bought 4000 acres of land on the Muskingum River in Cochocton Co., O., where he d, Oct., 1815. Who did he m and has he a Rev record? Any information of this branch will be appreciated.

(3) HOWE.—Did the Commander Howe who fell at the battle of Ticonderoga, N. Y., leave any descendants in this country? Family tradition says a titled gentlewoman by the name of Howe loaned or gave the Colonial government \$10,000 in gold. One of his daus, Phoebe, m John Stevens (or Stephens). They had 11 daus; one, Lucy, m Robert Leonard. Lucy

and Robert Leonard were living at Feeding Hills, Mass., in 1804, when their dau Cornelia was b. Cornelia m Alexander Coomes. The Stevens, Leonard, Howe families settled around Springfield, Mass., and Agawam, Mass. Records and data pertaining to the Rev period wanted.

(4) COOMES.—Who were the parents of Midwell Coomes, of Enfield, Conn., who m John Coomes, b 1730, d 1795, and served in Rev? Is there Rev data from Midwell Coomes' descent?—G. F. R.

6463. VIOLINDA.—Can anyone inform me as to the origin of the name "Violinda"? The first of this name was b 1818. Name has been continuous in family since then. Has it any connection with Boggs or Bard?—I. C. H.

6464. INGRAM.—Can anyone give me the parentage of Elizabeth Ingram, b 1758, d 1844, abt 1780 m Larkin Dorsey, b 1744, d 1822, a Rev soldier in the Continental Army, whose descendants are eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati? The m is said to have occurred at Hagerstown, Md., after which the couple removed to Ky. The ancestry of Elizabeth Ingram is desired.—F. G. M.

6465. HARRIS.—John Harris, founder of Harrisburg, Pa., had a dau who m a man named Wiley; they had a dau named Sarah Wiley who m James Rainey near Carlisle, Pa., abt 1790. Wanted, the name of the wife of John Harris, the date of their m, the name of their dau, date of her b and m to Mr. Wiley, date of b of Sarah Wiley and exact d of her m to James Rainey; also 1st name of Mr. Wiley and his Rev service and the service of John Harris.

(2) CARMONT OR CARMON-LOGAN.—John Carmont or Carmon (b in Scotland abt 1750) m Ellen Fennell, of Phila. Their son, son Carmont, had dau Mary (b 1814), m James Logan in 1834 in Huntington Co., Pa. Information wanted of the Rev service of John Carmont or James Carmont or Carmon and of Robert Logan (father of James Logan) who m Elizabeth Smith in Perry Co., Pa., in 1805.—M. L. O.

6466. MILLER-KNERR.—What was the name of the Miller who m Elizabeth Knerr, b 1766, dau of Heinrich Knerr and Elizabetha Miller? Their dau, Mary Miller, m Andrew Snyder, and lived in Chester Co., Pa. Was there Rev service on the Miller descent?

(2) WARD.—What was the name of the Ward who m Mary (Polly) Zachary? They lived in Jackson Co., Ga., where he d 1800 or 1801. What was the name of his father?—M. L. H.

6467. PHELPS.—Amos Phelps, of Simsbury, Conn., b 1708, m July 1, 1723, Sarah Pettibone, d June 11, 1777, is said to have served in Rev in 4th Reg., 9th Co. Would like the necessary data and proof to establish eligibility to D. A. R.

(2) WILCOX.—Ezra Wilcox, of Simsbury, Conn., b 1723, m Apr. 10, 1746, Mary Humphrey, d Apr. 30, 1786. His grave has been marked as a Rev soldier by Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, of Canton, Conn., as found in D. A. R. Report 1908-9. Where can proof of his services be found?—H. W. B.

6468. PERRY.—Ensign Josiah Perry, b 1751, d Aug., 1799, at or near Arlington, Vt., m Hannah Yeamans, b 1753, d June 29, 1794. See Rev Service, pp. 603-228 (Vt. Rev. Rolls). Ch: Samuel, b 1778, d June 7, 1824; Eurrice, b Nov. 29 (?) 1781, m Elijah Hawley; (Lydia?) m ——— Hatch, of Sandgate or Shaftsbury, Vt. Wanted, given names and dates of Lydia (?) Perry and Mr. ——— Hatch, who d in Mohandaville, O.; moved to Ohio 1800(?). Lived in Loudenville, Ashland Co. She d in Nashville, Homes Co., O., 1850, and is buried there. Ch: Steven lived in Iowa Co., Wis., in 1860; Edmund; Isaac, m Minerva Eddy, Ohio. Priscilla m Robt. Smith, Ohio. Ch: Wilbur, Julia Ann, Delia, Asa and Edmund. Dau (name unknown) m ——— Colton, lived in Seymour, Ind. Ch: Mortimer, Julia, and one other son and dau. Lydia m Major Tyler, Ohio, who was a soldier in 1812. Julia Ann m Ira Bivins, whose father, John Bivins, was a Rev soldier. (Six ch). Dau. (name unknown) who visited in Ohio, had one dau. Give all data possible.

(2) THOMPSON.—Wanted, ancestry and Rev record of John Thompson, who came from Co. Antrim, Ireland, in 1732, and settled in Del. Ch: John Thompson, b 1727, d 1790, m Letitia McKean, dau of Wm. McKean, Gov. of Pa., and his wife, Letitia Finney. Ch: David (lawyer); Ann, m David Finney, of New Castle, Chester Co., Pa. For Rev Record see "Scharff's History of Delaware," pp. 222-624.

(3) OWENS.—Wanted, ancestry of Hannah Owens, b June 18, 1763, m Sept. 18, 1779, in New Labanon, Albany Co., N. Y., to John Bivins, Rev soldier, from 1775-1779. Moved to Wayne Co., O. Was the father of Hannah Owen, a Rev soldier?

(4) MORGAN.—James Morgan, Sr., and James Morgan, Jr., of Morgantown, Va., were Rev soldiers; for service see p. 215, "Va. Militia in Rev"; also see p. 271-a, "Monongolie Co., Va." James Morgan, Jr., m Hannah Cox ———. Wanted, the name of wife of James Morgan, Sr., with dates of b, d and m.—L. F. S.

6494. GORDEN.—Wanted, names of parents and grandparents of Ann (or Catherine Ann) Gorden who m John Machette, of "Machettes Mills," Monmouth Co., N. J. Was she the great-granddau of Thomas Gorden, of Perth Amboy, N. J., and dau of Charles Gorden who m Mary Newell Dec. 4, 1739? John Machette was a soldier in Rev.—N. A. W.

6470. STUBBLEFIELD.—Advise me if possible who were the ch of Capt. George Stubblefield, of Spottsylvania Co., Va. I thought my ancestress, Ann Stubblefield, who m Hezekiah Brown, of Culpeper Co., was a dau. I do not know where his will was probated, as I am told he moved from Spottsylvania after the Rev. J. R. C. Tyler, of Durango, Colo., descends through his dau Mary, who m a Bruce. There is nothing about him in the records of the Pension Office. I am a descendant of George Stubblefield Priest, son of Rhodham Priest and Francis Stubblefield (Brown) Priest.—N. A.

ANSWERS

3931. GRISWOLD.—Copied from the "Mendenhall Genealogy." Thomas Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, in Va., m Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck, b Oct. 25, 1791. He was the son of Samuel Mendenhall, b June 1760 (a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, the 2d), whose wife was Hannah (Griswold) Parks (a widow), June 13, 1781. They had eight ch: Lydia, b Mar. 22, 1782, m John Wissner; Ester, b Apr. 24, 1783, m Henry Shepard; Jane, b Nov. 25, 1784, m ——— Bennett; Martha, b Apr. 4, 1789; Samuel, b May 21, 1791; Richard Chancy, b Dec. 8, 1792, m Ollie Mong; Hannah, b Sept. 20, 1794; Thomas Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, m Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck. Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760, was a son of Benjamin Mendenhall, 2d, and wife, Lydia Roberts, who had Joshua, m Lydia Mendenhall, granddau of John, the emigrant. Samuel, who lived in Winchester, Va.; Martha, m ——— Sharplers; Rachel, m ——— Horney; Hannah, m ——— Hubbard; Lydia, Benjamin, a grandson of Richard Chancy Mendenhall, states in a letter written in 1910 that he had the bible of his great-grandfather, Samuel Mendenhall, which contained the records of births and dates of Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760. He states that his grandfather told him when a boy that his great-grandfather, Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760, was b and raised near Germantown, Pa., and was a descendant of Benjamin Mendenhall, the emigrant. The family were Quakers until Samuel Mendenhall, b 1760, and his father, Benjamin Mendenhall the 2d were cast out of church for hauling cannon for Washington's army at Battle of Germantown. Some time after he left home he went to Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va., and m the widow, Hannah Parks, whose maiden name was Griswold; lived there until his d in 1825. In 1815 he bought two sections of land in what is now Jackson township, Muskingum Co., O., divided it between his ch, among whom was Richard Chancy Mendenhall. Thomas Griswold Mendenhall

was the youngest. He did not stay long, but went further West. The others lived at Frazzburgh, O., until their death. Only one of the sisters, Lydia, has any descendants living in that vicinity. Thomas Griswold Mendenhall, b May 9, 1797, wife Elizabeth Susan Hollenbeck, dau Martha Mendenhall, m April 19, 1838, in Shelby Co., Ind., Voorhis Van Pelt, b Warren Co., O., 1820, a son of Aaron Van Pelt b 1792 in N. J., d in Shelby Co., Ind. His wife was Jane Rhinerson, d in Stark Co., O. Is there Rev service on the Van Pelt line or can anyone give official proof of Samuel Mendenhall, who hauled cannon for Washington's army at Battle of Germantown?—*Mrs. Flora Blain Wood*, State Center, Iowa.

4191. —ROMER.—I am a great-grandchild of Hanna or Anvatia Romer, dau of Jacob Romer, buried in Old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. Jacob Romer was Capt. and his son James one of the party who captured Major André. All ate breakfast at Romers and after the capture came back and ate dinner. This is on tombstone in Old Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. I think Jacob's father was an engineer and at one time was called to N. H. to make estimates on forts. My ancestors, Wentworths-Romers and Vandemarks, were in Rev. Between fifty and sixty Wentworths were from Mass. My own G. G. Wentworth was christened in New Brick Church, Boston, and Romers and Vandemarks are N. Y.—*Mrs. Cora E. Marsh*, 1010 Grant Ave., Rockford, Ill.

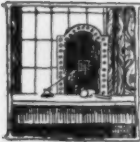
5131-5149. TURNER.—Has the fact been established that John Turner, d 1813 in Madison Co., Ky., was the Rev soldier from Rowan Co., N. C.? There was a John Turner served in Ulster Co., N. Y., in Rev and was probably the one living in Pownal, Vt., in 1790, with a family. His dau Charity m Henry Elsworth, Jr., who was also residing at Pownal, Vt., in 1790, having bought land there in 1787 and sold it in 1799 to John Young. Henry is said to have died in western N. Y., and is thought to be the "Elsworth whose death occurred in 1804 at Royalton, N. Y.," where his ch resided.—"N. Y. Hist. Gaz.," p. 456.

"John Turner and Jedediah Richards from Hartford, Conn., settled in 1744 to 45 on Browns land in Norwalk, Conn. They were pious and exemplary, attending church in Canaan, Conn. (p. 481, "Conn. Hist. Collections."). John Turner, Jr., of White Plains,

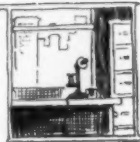
Westchester Co., N. Y., in his will of 1761 mentions his dau, Sarah Hyatt, and son John and others. These Turners seemed to have lived here before 1705, as there are wills dated from 1705 to the Rev. Mathew Harsha came to Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y., in 1810 from Wash. Co. He was the first to m in the town and m Charity Turner (p. 205, "N. Y. Hist. Gaz."). There was a John Turner killed by the fall of a tree in 1807 at Ossian, Liv. Co., N. Y. (p. 386, "N. Y. Hist. Gaz."), also p. 205 says there was a John Turner from Long Island who came in 1811 to Sterling, Cayuga Co., N. Y. Judging from my Elsworth records, Charity must have been b abt 1762-5 and some of the descendants went to southwestern Pa. and into Ohio. Can either of the above inquirers add anything relating to Charity or her family? Shall be pleased to correspond for further information.—*Mrs. Edith Ellsworth Johnson*, 312 North 7th St., Yakima, Wash.

6071. FOUTS - FOUCH. — My great-grandmother was Susanna Fouts (I believe the dau of Samuel Fouts). There were several ch. Family tradition says the father d and the mother bound the ch out to a family named Hastettler; at least they took Susanna. For yrs I have been trying to trace this family. Susanna Fouts m John Blaze in Fayette Co., in 1812, and the latter was a sol in the War of 1812, d Mar. 30, 1814, at Sandusky, O. He received Donation Land in the state of Ohio for services rendered in said war. He was twice m and had grown ch by a former m. I am a descendant of the 2d m and there was one ch, my grandmother, Isabella Blaze, b and reared in Fayette Co. She m Peter Best and lived in Westmoreland Co., where her three ch, Matilda (my mother), Caroline and Susanna were b. Peter Best was a son of James Best, who, I believe, was the same James Best who served in the Rev from Md. All effort on my part to prove this has been futile. He m Margaret Cruzen. I am trying to prove that my John Blaze was the same John Blaze who is mentioned in "Pa. Arch., 3d series, Vol. 3," p. 622, as follows: "John Blaze, 200 acres drawn." I have written to Pa. to ascertain where this land was located and for any data possible of this soldier. I was informed that nothing further of his record was on file in the various public offices.—*Cecelia Hardesty*, 425 West 26th St., Pueblo, Colo.





NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT



Regular Meeting, June 25, 1919

A regular meeting of the National Board of Management was called to order by the President General, Mrs. George Thacher Guernsey, in the Board Room of Memorial Continental Hall, on Wednesday, June 25, 1919, at 10.15 A.M.

The Chaplain General, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, read from the Scriptures, Isaiah 2:1-4; 11:9, 10, 16; 65:24, 25; Matthew 27:55, and Luke 7:38, to bring out the thought of the foretelling of social peace and woman's ministry and service, and read the last stanza of the poem "Our Flag," by Bishop Luther B. Wilson:

O, flag of freedom, with thy promise of new
dwelling place for men,
Vaster than the old and statelier,
Wave until the fluttering flags of all the
nations signal thee
That brotherhood at last holds sway,
That love and equal laws and peace dwell every-
where,
Seeking the blessing of the God of Hosts.
May all thy sons—e'en though in speech or
memory
Fond trace of far-off lands remain—
May all thy sons—where'er the call shall come—
Rise to defend thee, swearing their love, their
fortune, and their lives for thee.
Wave for a thousand years,
O, flag of freedom, wave!

In her prayer the Chaplain General prayed for the breaking down of race barriers, for brotherhood peace, for the welding of national interests, woman's service, and for the work of the National Society in all of these. The members of the Board joined in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The roll was called by the Recording Secretary General, showing the following members present: *Active Officers*, Mrs. Guernsey, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Longley, Mrs. Talbott, Miss Elisabeth F. Pierce, Miss Crowell, Mrs. Pulsifer, Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Grace M. Pierce, Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Moody; *State Regents*, Mrs. Buel, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Ellison, Miss McDuffee, Mrs. Young, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Duvall, Mrs. Barrett; *State Vice Regent*, Miss Chenoweth.

The President General read her report.

Report of President General

To the members of the National Board of Management:

I feel sure that the two months which have passed since last we met here together, at the close of the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, have been busy ones not only to the National Officers but to many of the State Regents, who returned home from Congress determined to commence work at once.

I wish to thank the State Regents who so promptly returned to me the names of those they wished appointed as State Chairmen for the National Committees, and I also wish to express my great appreciation to those State Regents who so willingly gave me their hearty-coöperation and help by using their influence to have those whom they had named to fill these responsible appointments, who were not on our subscription list of the magazine, either renew their subscriptions which had expired or become new subscribers.

From the letters I have received from some of the State Regents I find they are as shocked as I, over the number of those named for appointment who were not on our subscription list. They are in hearty accord with me in the feeling that to be real active, live workers in the Society they should have the magazine in their homes. Only two State lists came in 100 per cent. In carrying my investigation further I found we still have members on our National Board of Management, who, having accepted this gift of office, either from their State or the National Society, do not take the magazine. Do you then wonder that there are times when those upon whose shoulders the success of the work of this great Society rests become discouraged? But we have had so many signs recently of the great awakening to the deeper meaning of our Society throughout the country that we grow less discouraged as the months pass because we know the time is not far distant when this deeper meaning, so ably portrayed by Mrs. Minor in her address at the Twenty-seventh Continental Congress, will be fully realized.

The adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws at the last Congress of a necessity

caused much extra work. First, it had to be gotten into shape for printing, then followed the mailing of a copy to every member of the Board and every Chapter Regent, to say nothing of complying with the request for copies from hundreds of individual members. We surprised ourselves by being able to do this, as well as preparing and sending out the printed booklet of "Necessary Information for Chapters" and the Resolutions passed at the Twenty-eighth Congress, affecting chapters, in so short a time.

One of my first duties after Congress was to ascertain how many chapters would be affected by Section 8, Article IX of the new By-Laws. It was, indeed, with a feeling of great satisfaction that I learned that out of 1662 chapters there were only seventy-four affected by this clause. Thirty-four of the seventy-four are in the District of Columbia, five in New York, four each in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, three in Virginia, two in Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, North Carolina and South Carolina, with one each in six other States. I at once sent out a letter to the Regent of each chapter, calling her attention to the new ruling, and telling her she would be given until the time for election of delegates to Continental Congress to bring her membership up to the required number (this in accordance with a ruling that inactive chapters will be given a year in which to bring their membership up before being officially disbanded). While I am aware that the new Constitution and By-Laws went into effect at the close of the Congress, and these seventy-four chapters no longer have any right to representation at Congress or State Conferences, upon consultation with the active officers it was deemed best, owing to this radical change, to give these chapters until the time for election of delegates, and which would be the time when they must have the required number for the power to vote, to meet this requirement. Outside of the District of Columbia I have not had one word of complaint in regard to this new order, but have received word from three regents that they have papers in Washington to be passed upon at this Board meeting, which will bring them up to the required number. I have also had letters from others saying while the new law affects them, they think it a wise one, and will do all they can to bring the membership to the required number by the time stated. I feel that the time is coming in the near future when every member will find that the provisions contained in this Article will prove a blessing to the Society. Those of us who have lived close to the Society know only too well the many unnecessary difficulties we have

had to meet on account of the existence of too many chapters in one city or town.

I have received letters asking the status of appointed State officers. Article X, Section 1 line 3 of the By-Laws reads: These conferences shall elect a State Regent, a State Vice Regent and such other officers as they deem necessary. This means they must be elected in some manner by the Conference itself.

The question has been asked: Will the State officers that have been appointed be allowed to vote in the State Conferences until opportunity occurs whereby they might be elected by the State Conferences? The answer is, Yes. This would be the only fair solution. Those appointed to an office by the person or persons authorized to do so are the States' officers as much as though they had been elected by the Conference. But, hereafter all State officers must be elected by the Conference itself. Perhaps the meaning of the words "to elect" will be clearer to you if you will remember that to elect means "to choose."

The question has also been asked: When does the amendment to the By-Laws, Article IX, Section 8, go into effect? In reply I will say it went into effect at the adjournment of the Continental Congress at which it was adopted.

Another question has been asked: Can the amendment referred to be held in abeyance until next Congress? The answer is, No. No one has the authority to change the By-Laws as adopted at the Continental Congress excepting the Society itself, and that under limited conditions. If the Board of Management had the power to hold one section of the By-Laws in abeyance it would have the power to do the same with all, or any other of the articles or sections. Have also been asked if Article IX, Section 8, is retroactive. The answer to this question is also, No: A retroactive law or statute is one operating to make criminal or punishable, or in any way expressly to affect, acts done prior to the passing of the law. The by-law mentioned does not affect anything done in the past. It cannot make illegal acts of members who were entitled to vote as the By-Laws then stood, and therefore is not retroactive.

I am happy to be able to announce that the personnel of the Committee on Americanization has been completed, with Mrs. Harold R. Howell, of Des Moines, Iowa, as Chairman; Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, of New York, Vice Chairman; Miss Louise M. Coburn, Director of the Northern Division; Mrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger, of the Eastern Division; Mrs. M. B. Tucker, of the Southern; Mrs. John P. Hume, of the Central; Mrs. James Lowry

Smith, of the Western and Mrs. Isaac Lee Patterson of the Pacific Coast. The Committee will work through the State Regent of each State. It will in a very large degree, rest with the State Regents what success in this work the committee will be able to accomplish.

Acting under the resolution of the last Congress that the Committee on Patriotic Education be instructed to form a special division, the work of which shall be to look after and assist in the education of the children of the American soldiers, sailors and marines, I have appointed Mrs. William Henry Wait, as one of the Vice Chairman of the Patriotic Education Committee to take charge of this work. She will carry on the work in each State through the State Chairman of Patriotic Education, under the Division Director of each group of States. Again I ask the State Regents' hearty coöperation with their State Chairmen, to help further this most important work.

As you may recall, the Committee of the Woman's Section of the Navy League on National Service School very generously presented to our Society five scholarships to the school to be held in Washington from June 15th to July 5th. Four of these appointments were to be made by the President General and the other by Mrs. Scott, our honored Honorary President General. The following young women were awarded the scholarships by the President General: Miss Archange Navarre Howland, Ohio; Miss Katherine Long, Massachusetts; Miss Margaret R. Griffith, New York, and Miss Nellie M. Black, Pennsylvania.

We are most happy to announce that the printed report of our war work of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is now ready for distribution, and I sincerely hope you will see to it that those who have so frequently asked, What did the Daughters of the American Revolution do in this war? will receive a copy of this report. As I have said before, it is a most creditable report, but I am confident that it does not do the Society justice, because it only represents about half of the work accomplished by the Daughters through all the varied channels of work they did to aid in winning the great world war. I regret that a fuller report was not made by chapter regents to the Publicity Director of the War Relief Service Committee—they will come when too late.

The only official visit, since the close of the Congress, that I have made was in company with Miss Crowell, the Recording Secretary General, to the Germantown Chapter, in Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the 5th of May, where we spent a most delightful afternoon with

the members of this chapter in the old Wister Mansion, of Revolutionary fame, now called Vernon Park, a museum of Revolutionary historic relics in the custody of the Site and Relic Society of Germantown. One room of this mansion being the home of the Germantown Chapter. These personal visits of the National Officers do much to increase the interest in our National work. It is my intention, having succeeded in securing a passport, to go to France about the middle of August in order to get first hand information in regard to Tilloloy, and to place the full amount of money, \$43,000, that the Daughters have given, in the hands of some one in authority over there who will see that it is used for the purpose for which it was raised. I regret exceedingly that by the failure of some of our chapters to raise their quota of the Tilloloy fund we are about seven thousand dollars short of the full amount that we hoped to raise.

Another matter of considerable regret to me is that I failed to receive the list of State Chairmen for appointment from some of the State Regents, in spite of the fact that the second request for these was sent. To date there has been no response, and as the Committee List goes to press at the close of the Board meeting, it will necessitate the noting in the list States not heard from.

One other matter of interest to report was the presentation as usual of the Loving Cup to the midshipman at Annapolis who ranked highest in Seamanship and International Law. The graduation exercises were held the first week in June, and the cup was awarded to Midshipman W. McL. Hague, the order having been placed with J. E. Caldwell and Company in sufficient time for the cup to be delivered to the Academy for the graduation exercises.

In parting my wish for each of you is, a restful, happy summer, and that we may come together in the fall with renewed vigor of mind and body for the work before us, which will require every ounce of strength we can muster.

Respectfully submitted,

SARAH E. GUERNSEY,
President General.

The report was received with much applause.

The printed report of the war work of the National Society, as compiled from reports sent in by the States in response to the last request of the Publicity Director before the Twenty-eighth Continental Congress, was distributed to the members of the Board, and they were told they could have as many more as they needed for use in their States. The

report is to be sent to all members of the National Board of Management and Chapter Regents, and the State Regents are to be responsible for the distribution of the report in their States to libraries, public officials, etc.

Miss Crowell read her report as follows:

Report of the Recording Secretary General.

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Immediately following the close of Congress the Recording Secretary General endeavored to carry out promptly the instructions of that body.

The Congress ruled that all resolutions adopted affecting the chapters should be sent to them as soon as possible, and therefore all resolutions adopted were scrutinized, and such as came under that ruling were prepared for the printer and proofread, and the completed pamphlet placed in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing to all chapters on April 28th—within nine days of the close of Congress.

The Constitution and By-Laws of the N.S.D.A.R. as adopted by the Congress, containing several amendments to the revision as submitted by the Revision Committee, was prepared for the printer and proofread. A pamphlet "Necessary Information to Chapters," was compiled from letters prepared by the Organizing Secretary General, the Treasurer General, the Registrar General and the Corresponding Secretary General, covering the requirements for chapters in their relations with the National Society. This also was prepared for the printer and proofread, and the completed publications of the Constitution and By-Laws and Necessary Information were given to the Corresponding Secretary General for mailing on May 12th, three weeks after the close of Congress.

Copies of all resolutions adopted were sent to the various organizations and people affected by them, including the President of the United States, both Houses of Congress, various government officials, and the British Ambassador within a week after the close of Congress.

The material for the Proceedings of Congress was also prepared for the printer, and the proof is now being read of this publication, and it is hoped that copies will be in the hands of the chapters and members of the Board in time for use in making up the fall programs.

In the meantime the routine work of the office has gone forward as usual.

The minutes of the Board meetings of April

12th and 21st were duly turned over to the editor of the magazine and proofread.

Copies of the rulings were sent to all offices, all letters sent as ordered, and notification cards to the members admitted, 1200 in number, were promptly mailed.

Notices to members of this Board meeting and of the meeting of the Memorial Continental Hall Committee on June 24th were mailed five weeks in advance of the meetings, and notices of appointment on National Committees by the President General are being sent and the appointments listed as received, and the list of committees is being prepared for the printer.

Certificates of membership have gone to 1348 members admitted since the last report, and the Society is to be congratulated upon the careful and painstaking way in which this work is being done.

The Colonial crystal chandelier and wall bracket lights given by the Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, of New York, are in place in the office of the Recording Secretary General, making the New York room one of the handsomest and most completely appointed rooms in our beautiful Hall.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,
Recording Secretary General.

Miss Crowell also read the following recommendations:

Recommendations of Executive Committee, June 25, 1919:

That Mrs. Edith Roberts Ramsburgh be placed in charge of the French Orphan Division of the Treasurer General's office with salary fixed at \$75.00 per month from May 1, 1919.

That no half holiday be granted the Saturday following this Board meeting; that the following holidays be granted, all day July 4 and 5, 1919, and Labor Day, September 1, 1919, and a half holiday from twelve noon each Saturday—unless otherwise specified—during July, August and September. The whole holiday on Saturday, July 5, in lieu of the half holiday on June 28 (which was dispensed with) and half holiday on July 5.

That Miss Bertha Ezekiel be employed in the office of the Registrar General during the summer vacation at \$50 per month under the rules governing temporary employees.

That temporary help be authorized in the office of the Organizing Secretary General.

That temporary help be authorized in the office of the Treasurer General in getting out notices to delinquent members and in getting the French Orphan work up to date.

That the resignation of Miss Whitaker of the office of Librarian General be accepted to take effect July 15, and that Miss Adele Wetzel be employed to fill the vacancy at \$85 per month from July 1, 1919.

The following increase in salaries, effective July 1: Miss Weedon, of the Historian General's office, \$5.00 per month, in order that she be placed upon the same basis as other chief clerks in our employ; Miss Finckel and Miss Wingate, of the Registrar General's office, \$5.00 per month, owing to the fact that the work in the office has been rearranged and more work assigned to the two employees mentioned.

Additions to salaries with the understanding that the amounts mentioned are not considered increases in salaries, but a recognition of service and loyalty to the Society: Miss Griggs, of the Librarian General's office, and Miss Young, of the Recording Secretary General's office, having been with the Society over twenty years, an additional \$10.00 per month; Miss Inscow, Miss Marshall and Miss Rock, of the Treasurer General's office; Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Chunn and Miss Mix, of the Registrar General's office, and Miss Weedon, of the Historian General's office, having been with the Society over ten years, an additional \$7.50 per month; Miss Eva Bright, of the Treasurer General's office; Miss Muddiman and Miss Bessie Bright, of the Business office; Miss Finckel and Miss Wingate, of the Registrar General's office; Mrs. Ezekiel, of the Recording Secretary General's office, and Mrs. Goll and Miss Newton, of the Organizing Secretary General's office, having been with the Society over five years, an additional \$5.00 per month; Miss Baden, Miss McCausland, Miss Glasscock, Miss Scarborough, Miss O'Neill and Miss Harmon, of the Treasurer General's office; Miss Edith Sullivan, Miss Heinbuch and Miss Fletcher, of the Registrar General's office; Mrs. Cummings, of the Recording Secretary General's office; Miss Jackson, of the Corresponding Secretary General's office; Miss Hall, of the Curator General's office, and Mrs. Brown, of the Historian General's office, having been with the Society over one year, an additional \$2.50 per month.

That when years of service are being rewarded in a small way, the faithful house employees should also receive recognition. Estes Scott, LeCount Woodson and George Hughes, having been with the Society over five years, an additional \$5.00 per month; Roland Dawson, having been with the Society over one year, an additional \$2.50 per month.

All of the foregoing additions to take effect July 1, 1919.

The adoption of my report, which includes the adoption of the report of the Executive

Committee, was moved by Miss Crowell, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

Miss Grace M. Pierce read her report as Registrar General, as follows:

Report of Registrar General

Madam President General, Members of the Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that there have been received, examined and approved the following application papers since the Continental Congress 806 applications for membership herewith presented to the Board, and 438 supplemental papers verified; permits issued for insignia, 634; ancestral bars, 186, and recognition pins, 491.

Papers examined and not yet verified, original, 160; supplemental, 84; papers returned unverified, original, 4; supplemental, 24; new records verified, 352.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Registrar General.

The report was accepted, and the motion that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the 806 applicants was seconded and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot, and the President General declared the 806 applicants elected to membership in the National Society.

Mrs. Fletcher read her report as Organizing Secretary General.

Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Your organizing Secretary General presents for confirmation the names of the State Vice Regent of Delaware, Mrs. Ernest Frazer, of Newark, and the State Vice Regent of New Jersey, Mrs. Henry D. Fitts, of Newark, N. J. These officers have been duly elected by their States.

Through their respective State Regents, the following members at large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents: Mrs. Vida Button Peck, Primghar, Iowa; Miss Willie G. Abbay, Tunica, Miss.; Mrs. Carrie Appleton Warner, Roselle, N. J.; Miss Alice Moseley Paddock, Jamestown, N. D.; Mrs. Nora Baker Skyles, Astoria, Oregon.; Miss Dorothy Tarwater, Rockwood, Tenn.; Miss Margaret Snell, Tacoma, Wash.; Mrs. Ada Clark Merrell, Ripon, Wis.

The re-appointment of the following are requested by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ruth Crook Holton, Gainesville, Fla.; Mrs. Mary Herring Hudson, Forman, N. D.

The following Organizing Regencies have expired by time limitation: Mrs. Lelia Lee

Lusk, Guntersville, Ala.; Miss Nanita Raines, Kingsland, Ark.; Mrs. Lucy Lumpkin Hall, Douglas, Ga.; Mrs. Georgia Sampson Brown, Kellogg, Idaho; Mrs. Catherine A. P. Auld, Shelbyville, Ill.; Mrs. M. Louise Kitchen Liston, Carlinville, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude Loucks Maytum, Paullina, Ia.; Mrs. Ruth Elliott Crooks, Alma, Mich.; Mrs. Theresa Moore McGinitie, Neligh, Neb.; Mrs. Mabel S. Raymond, Scottsbluff, Neb.; Mrs. Lelia Thomas Grimes, Pond Creek, Okla.; Mrs. Emily F. Joekel, Giddings, Texas; Miss Anna M. Riddick, Suffolk, Va.

The following chapters request disbandment through their State Regents: Ann Clark, Fresno, Cal.; Israel Putnam, Lebanon, Ky.; Barrett White, and Martha Bratton, Memphis, Tenn.

The following chapter organizations are reported for confirmation: Point of Rock, at Alliance, Nebraska; Martha Devotion, at Indianola, Iowa; David Love, at Monticello,

Arkansas; Shelton, at Shelton, Nebraska; Franklin County, at Chambersburg, Pa.; General Hugh Mercer, at Grove City, Pa.; Bitter Root, at Missoula, Montana; The Chapter at Fargo, North Dakota.

Organizing Regents' commissions issued, 10; charters issued, 8; permits for National Officers' insignia, 7; permits for Regents' and ex-Regents' bars, 78; officers' lists received, 490.

The correspondence of the office has been attended to as well as the additional work.

Admitted membership April 21, 1919, 146,415; actual membership April 21, 1919, 106,234.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

The report was accepted unanimously.

Mrs. Johnston read her report as Treasurer-General as follows:

Report of Treasurer General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I herewith submit the following report of receipts and disbursements from April 1, 1918, to May 31, 1919.

CURRENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1919 \$29,587.69

RECEIPTS

Annual dues, \$18,934; initiation fees, \$1399; copying lineage, \$1.02; D. A. R. Report to Smithsonian Institution, \$8.81; directory \$1; duplicate papers and lists, \$65.61; exchange, \$.93; hand books, \$39.05; index to Library books, \$7.58; interest, \$258.25; lineage, \$354.91; Magazine—subscriptions, \$1661.30; advertisements, \$308.81; single copies, \$29.37; markers, \$.15; proceedings, \$6.02; remembrance books, \$3; ribbon, \$46.53; rosettes, \$.95; slot machine, \$3.75; stationery, \$58.30; telephone, \$25.69; waste paper, \$2; Auditorium events, \$128; contributions for Tea Room, \$42.49; contributions for library books, \$107.50; sale of library lineage books, \$15; sale of index to lineage books, \$5; Refunds—Badge Committee, Twenty-eighth Congress, \$.75; Victory Banquet Committee, Twenty-eighth Congress, \$40; State Regents' postage, \$10; 22d February celebration, \$27.75. Total receipts	23,592.52
	<hr/> \$53,180.21

DISBURSEMENTS

Refunds: annual dues, \$429; initiation fees, \$16	\$445.00
Organizing Secretary General: clerical service, \$447.45; engrossing, \$7.70; postage and telegrams, \$13.81; rubber base for dater, \$2	470.96
Recording Secretary General: clerical service, \$409.50; official lists, \$12.81; postage, telegrams and circulars, \$6.18	428.49
Certificates: clerical service, \$170; engrossing, \$241.56; postage, \$90	501.56
Corresponding Secretary General: clerical service, \$196; bonding clerk, \$1.25; postage, \$80; envelopes, \$6.30	283.55
Registrar General: clerical service, \$1540; binding records, \$17; bonding clerks, \$2.50; postage, \$46; rubber base for dater 2.70.	1,608.20

Treasurer General: clerical service, \$1824.53; bonding Treasurer General and clerks, \$58.75; receipts, ledger sheets, index and binders, \$508; rubber base for dater, \$2; telegram and expressage, \$17.48	\$2,410.76
French Orphan Department: clerical service, \$330.09; rent of typewriters, \$9	339.09
Historian General: clerical service	350.00
Librarian General: clerical service, \$402.06; accessions, \$27.03; binding books, \$62.20; postage, \$3	494.29
Curator General: clerical service, \$150; postage, \$1	151.00
General Office: clerical service, \$228; clerical service (Magazine), \$170; messenger service, \$60.40; bonding clerks, \$2.50; directory, binding book, pad and ribbon, \$13.30; constitutions and by-laws, \$250; stamped envelopes, \$142.40; supplies, \$28.55; woven tapes, \$43.75; drayage, \$1.25; insuring President General's pin, \$5	945.15
Committees: Auditing—postage, \$.86; Banquet Hall—postage, \$35; Building and Grounds—clerical service, \$20; Bureau of Lectures and Slides—slides, \$5.40; postage, \$1.44; paper and binder, \$2.25; typing, \$1.50; expressage, \$1.25; Finance—clerical service, \$20; Mt. Vernon—wreaths, \$10; Patriotic Education—postage and expressage, \$4.51; Reciprocity—postage, \$1.20; expressage, \$.46; Revision of Constitution—telegram, \$.52; War Relief—clerical service, \$151.35; telegram, \$2.20 ..	257.94
Expense Continental Hall—employees' payroll, \$1345.47; electric current and gas, \$131.17; 30 tons coal, \$272.10; water rent, ice and towel service, \$16.94; lumber, caning and repairing chairs, \$21.88; bonding superintendent, \$2.50; telegram, \$.35; hauling ashes, \$9.15; supplies, \$107.05	1,906.61
Printing machine: printer	80.00
Magazine: Committee—clerical service, \$30.20; traveling expenses, \$134.12; postage, \$38.50; telegrams, \$3.95; expressage, \$2.26; rent of typewriter, \$6; cards, blanks and envelopes, \$88.99 Editor—salary, \$300; cards and stationery, \$16.50; postage, \$7; articles and photos, \$206.50; magazines, \$3; Genealogical Editor—expense "Notes and Queries," \$60; Printing and mailing April and May issues, \$2652.78; cuts, \$269.50; copyright, \$12 ..	3,831.30
Auditing accounts	125.00
Auditorium events: labor, heat and current	128.00
D. A. R. Reports: postage	5.00
Furniture and Fixtures: maps, electric heater and mower	50.00
Hand books: balance 1000 copies	56.82
Lineage: Vols. 47 and 48, \$3341.06; postage, \$75	3,416.06
Remembrance books, 2000 copies January issue	311.24
Ribbon	26.00
Stationery	120.13
State Regents' postage	268.85
Support of Real Daughters	488.00
Telephone	150.80
Twenty-eighth Congress: Credential Committee—clerical service, \$43.30; cards and binders, \$92.25; telegrams, \$5.96; House Committee—superintendent, \$25; telephone operator, \$71.30; cleaners, \$364.67; badges, \$418.35; seat tickets and information leaflets, \$67.50; signs, \$10.80; hire of furniture, \$95.50; decorations, \$75; water, \$7.20; rest-room supplies, \$2.99; building supplies, \$44.28; pads and pencils, \$12.10; postage, \$5; Page Committee—telegram, \$.97; Program Committee—programs, \$537; Victory Banquet Committee—decorations, \$102.50; programs, \$28.25; dodgers, tickets and signs, \$69.45; soloist, \$20; Ballots, motion cards and resolutions, \$70.25;	

Treasurer General's reports, \$112; bugler and pianist, \$50; congressional and official stenographers, \$600; parliamentary and reader, \$200; police and fire service, \$50	\$3,181.62	
Total disbursements		\$22,831.42
Balance		<u>\$30,348.79</u>

PERMANENT FUND

Balance in Bank at last report, March 31, 1919	\$11,246.34
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RECEIPTS

Charter fees	\$35.00	
Life Membership fees	525.00	
Continental Hall contributions	1,525.00	
Liberty Loan contributions*	7,297.47	
Liquidation and Endowment Fund	7.35	
Commission on flowers	23.87	
Commission on recognition pins	64.80	
Commission on souvenirs	23.64	
		112.31
Interest on Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$45.00	
Interest on Bank balances	6.85	
		51.85
Rent from Land	162.70	
Notes payable—National Metropolitan Bank	19,000.00	
		<u>28,716.68</u>
Total Receipts		1,724.17
Transfer—Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean Fund		<u>\$41,687.19</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Notes payable, land	\$20,158.93	
Interest, notes payable, land	162.39	
Liberty Bonds, 5th issue	16,500.00	
Taxes, Lots 12 to 16	289.68	
Preparing releases, recording, revenue stamps and notary fee ...	17.40	
Bronze plate for book-case, Library	25.00	
1 set Encyclopædia, Library	120.00	
Chairs for Museum	150.00	
Chandelier, New York room	480.00	
Brass plates and prisms, room, Va.	10.00	
Plate, Vermont rail	5.00	
Painting vestibule	162.00	
Refunds: Life Membership fee, Ark.	25.00	
Refunds: Liberty Loan contribution, Ohio	62.00	
		<u>38,167.40</u>
Total disbursements		\$3,519.79
Balance		<u>\$500.00</u>
Petty Cash Fund		<u>\$500.00</u>

SPECIAL FUNDS

EMILY NELSON RITCHIE McLEAN

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$1,724.17
Transfer to Permanent Fund	<u>1,724.17</u>

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

Receipts	\$1,206.06
Disbursements	<u>1,206.06</u>

* \$200 in U. S. Bonds contributed.

PATRIOTS' MEMORIAL D. A. R. SCHOOL

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$743.96
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PHILIPPINE SCHOLARSHIP

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$4,776.84
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Receipts	117.27
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Interest (earned)	191.52
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	\$5,085.63
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Disbursements, U. S. Liberty Bonds	5,050.00
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Balance	35.63
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PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC SPOTS

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	164.00
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WAR RELIEF SERVICE

Balance at last report, March 31, 1919	\$34,059.23
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Receipts	20,834.54
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	\$54,893.77
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Disbursements	17,034.21
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Balance	37,859.56
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TOTAL SPECIAL FUNDS	\$38,803.15
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RECAPITULATION

Funds	Bal. 3-31-19	Receipts	Disbursements	Bal. 5-31-19
Current	\$29,587.69	\$23,592.52	\$22,831.42	\$30,348.79
Permanent	11,246.34	30,440.85	38,167.40	3,519.79
Petty Cash	500.00			500.00
Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean	1,724.17		1,724.17	
Patriotic Education		1,206.06	1,206.06	
Patriots' Mem. D. A. R. School	743.96			743.96
Philippine Scholarship	4,776.84	308.79	5,050.00	35.63
Preservation of Historic Spots	164.00			164.00
War Relief Service	34,059.23	20,834.54	17,034.21	37,859.56
Totals	\$82,802.23	\$76,382.76	\$86,013.26	\$73,171.73

DISPOSITION OF FUNDS

Balance, National Metropolitan Bank	\$72,671.73
Petty Cash (in Treasurer General's hands)	500.00
Total	\$73,171.73

INVESTMENTS

Permanent Fund—Chicago and Alton Bonds	\$2,314.84
Permanent Fund—Liberty Bonds	100,000.00
Philippine Scholarship Fund—Liberty Bonds	5,450.00
	\$107,764.84

INDEBTEDNESS

To National Metropolitan Bank—for purchase of Lots 12 to 16—no mortgage (due on demand)	\$38,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank—to take up mortgages on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11	19,000.00
To National Metropolitan Bank for Liberty Bonds, as per vote of Congress	22,000.00
	\$79,000.00

In accordance with the Resolution adopted February 4, 1919, so far as possible, the entire amount of the Philippine Scholarship Fund has been invested in Liberty Bonds drawing $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent interest. By purchasing the Bonds in the open market it was possible to secure bonds whose face value was \$5050 for \$4858.48, making a profit for this Fund of \$191.52.

In accordance with the vote of Congress, enough Bonds of the Victory issue were purchased to bring our investment for the Liberty Loan Fund up to \$100,000. The amount purchased was \$38,500, leaving us indebted on this account \$22,000. This amount was borrowed upon the Treasury plan at $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest until November 11, 1919. If at that date any portion remains unpaid, we will be obliged to give our note for same, drawing 5 per cent. interest.

It is urged that each State Regent make an effort to have any balance that may be due on her state's quota in the hands of the Treasurer General on or before that date.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by Congress, the loan of \$20,158.93 secured by mortgage on Lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11 has been paid and the mortgage released. In order to do this \$19,000 was borrowed on the personal note of the Society, thus reducing this indebtedness \$1158.93 and making it possible for us to say that our entire holdings are free from mortgages.

Final arrangements have been made for the handling of the Italian Relief Fund. The money will be paid to our State Department, who will forward it to our representative at Rome, and through him it will be paid to the Italian Government.

Owing to the change in the date of payment of dues, although every effort has been made to explain the same to the Chapter Treasurers and inquiring members, there still seems much misunderstanding regarding the clause governing dues. State Regents are requested to cooperate in the work of explanation whenever convenient or opportunity offers.

It now being necessary for notices to delinquent members to go directly from the Treasurer General's office, instead of, as in the past, depending upon Chapter Treasurers to send out the notices, it has become quite apparent to the Treasurer General that the National dues of many members who are delinquent upon her books are in the hands of the various Chapter Treasurers. Statements to that effect are on file in the office amounting to several hundred, and only a small percentage of the members have been heard from as yet. In many cases these

statements are accompanied by the receipt of the Chapter Treasurer, showing that they have not only been paid, but that the date of payment is many months in the past. On August 1st every delinquent member will be suspended. Is it fair to those who have paid their dues to the chapters that they stand as delinquent upon the Treasurer General's books, and that they are liable to suspension?

In order that no one may be suspended who has paid dues to her Chapter and the Treasurer neglected to forward them to the Treasurer General, will not each State Regent instruct her Chapter Treasurers in their duties and urge upon them the necessity of immediately forwarding all National dues in their hands to the Treasurer General?

Inasmuch as the National Board will not be in session after August 1st until October, I recommend that all members suspended for non-payment of dues August 1st shall upon payment of same to the Treasurer General previous to October Board meeting be restored, under the rules, to Chapter rolls or National rolls, as the case may be, and that the Treasurer General be not required to report such suspensions and reinstatements to the National Board of Management.

I recommend that \$10,000 be transferred from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund, and that said amount be applied upon the \$38,000 note of the Society.

I recommend that the Treasurer General be empowered between this date and March 31, 1920 to transfer from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund such amounts as in the judgment of the President General and the Treasurer General can be spared, and such portions as may seem advisable, of the amounts so transferred, to be applied upon our indebtedness.

Respectfully,

(MRS. ROBERT J.) MARY H. J. JOHNSTON,
Treasurer General.

Mrs. Pulsifer, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, read the report of that Committee.

Report of Finance Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

As Chairman of the Finance Committee I have the honor to submit the following report for the months of April and May. Vouchers were approved to the amount of \$79,992, of which \$16,794.12 represents contributions received for War Relief. The total amount here reported, which is larger than heretofore, is due to the fact that one voucher for \$20,321.32 covered the payment

of the mortgage on lots 4, 5, 6, 7 and 11, for which Congress authorized the procuring of a loan. I have also signed vouchers amounting to \$16,500, which sum was applied toward the payment of Victory Bonds purchased by order of Congress.

Other large expenditures were for:

Clerical service	\$6,623.58
Magazine	3,699.55
Postage	2,132.25
Employees of the Hall	1,919.64
Patriotic Education	1,206.06
Real Daughters' support	488.00

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS. WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Chairman.

The report of the Auditing Committee was read by Mrs. Talbott, Chairman.

Report of Auditing Committee

Madam President General and Members of the National Board:

I have the honor to report that your Auditing Committee have held regular monthly meetings; have examined and compared the reports of the Treasurer General with the reports of the Audit Company, and have found the same to agree.

Respectfully submitted,

BERTHA HALL TALBOTT,
Chairman.

The acceptance of the report of the Auditing Committee was moved by Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried. The President General announced that the acceptance of that report carried with it the confirmation of the reports of the Treasurer General and the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer General read her first recommendation—that inasmuch as the National Board will not be in session after August 1st until October, that all members suspended for non-payment of dues August 1st shall upon payment of same to the Treasurer General previous to October Board meeting be restored, under the rules, to chapter rolls or National roll, as the case may be, and that the Treasurer General be not required to report such suspensions and reinstatements to the National Board of Management. The adoption of *Recommendation No. 1 of the Treasurer General* was moved by Mrs. Talbott, seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried. Miss Grace M. Pierce moved that the second recommendation of the Treasurer General be adopted, that \$10,000 be transferred from the Current

Fund to the Permanent Fund, and that said amount be applied upon the \$38,000 note of the Society. Seconded by Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Buel and carried. The adoption of *Recommendation No. 3*—that the Treasurer General be empowered between this date and March 31, 1920, to transfer from the Current Fund to the Permanent Fund such amounts as in the judgment of the President General and the Treasurer General can be spared, and such portions as may seem advisable of the amounts so transferred to be applied upon our indebtedness—was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

The Treasurer General offered the following recommendation; that the recommendation adopted January 19–20, 1916, "that the National Committee Chairmen be not furnished with the embossed or water-marked stationery, and that they be supplied with blank or second sheets to match the paper supplied," be rescinded, and the Chairmen of Committees be furnished with a better grade of stationery, to be selected by the President General, the Recording Secretary General, who has charge of printing, and the Treasurer General, who has charge of ordering the stationery through the Business Office. The adoption of the Treasurer General's recommendation was moved by Miss Chenoweth, seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried.

The Treasurer General reported total number of members deceased since last meeting 259, resigned 162, and reinstated 31, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for reinstatement of 31 members; seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce, and carried. The Recording Secretary General reported the casting of the ballot for the reinstatement of the 31 persons, and the President General declared them reinstated in the Society.

The President General referred to the death since the last meeting of Mrs. James Ross Mellon, active worker in the Society in its early days and former Vice President General, and Mrs. Hoke Smith, another former Vice President General. Moved by Mrs. Cook, seconded by Mrs. Buel, and carried, that a letter of sympathy be sent to the family of Mrs. James R. Mellon. It was also moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded and carried, that a message of sympathy be sent from the Board to Miss Lake, ex-Vice President General from Iowa, who, it was stated, within a very short time had lost both her mother and brother. The Board rose in memory of those who had passed away.

Mrs. Moody read her report as Historian General as follows:

Report of the Historian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

The work in the office of the Historian General is progressing. Volume 50 of the Lineage Book is in the hands of the printer, Volume 51 is copied and compared, ready for publication, and Volume 52 well under way. All copies of Volume 49 have been received from the printer and can be obtained by sending an order to the Business Office, Memorial Continental Hall.

A few reports of State and Chapter Historians are coming in, but they are simply reports of the year's activities and lists of membership; they do not touch in any way on research work, consequently are of no value in this office. I would also like to call your attention to a resolution passed at our last Congress: Names of husbands, sons, and brothers who participated in the world's war are now being received without, in most instances, mention of enlistment, service or dates; in fact, nothing that would be of value to the Society for future reference, when authentic records can be obtained from the War Department or the archives of the states. This seems a useless expense for the Society, and the present office force would be inadequate to handle this additional work, which will require space and cabinets for filing.

Respectfully submitted,

MARTHA L. MOODY,
Historian General.

There being no objection the report was accepted. The President General stated that the information regarding the war record of the men and women carried on the chapter service flag must be complete when sent to the Historian General, and that in many of the states the matter was placed in the hands of the state historian to compile and present in permanent form, some of the states even preparing a questionnaire, which was being sent out to the chapters of the state to have all the reports uniform and all the required information furnished. The State Regent of Connecticut, at the President General's request, expressed her willingness to send to every State Regent a copy of the questionnaire prepared by her for use in her state.

The President General stated that word had come from the Reporter General to the Smithsonian Institution that since the death of Mr. A. Howard Clark, husband of one of our Honorary Vice Presidents General and former National Officer, who had had charge

of our report for the Smithsonian Institution, together with war conditions, the work of getting out the Report had been increasingly difficult, but Mrs. Heath had had officially submitted to her just what she might include in the Report, and those conditions were being complied with.

The Librarian General, having wired that it would be impossible for her to attend the Board meeting, the Recording Secretary General read the report, omitting, as was customary, the detailed list of accessions.

Report of Librarian General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report the following accessions to the library received since April 22d:

BOOKS

Records of the Town of Boylston, Mass., to the End of 1850. Compiled by F. P. Rice, 1900.

History of the Town of Canton, Mass. By D. T. V. Huntoon, 1893.

Records . . . of Stoughton, 1727-1800, and Canton, 1797-1845. Edited by Frederick Endicott. Canton, 1896.

Records of Littleton, Mass. Published by the Town, 1900.

Reminiscences of Saratoga and Ballston, N. Y. By W. L. Stone. New York, 1875. Presented by Saratoga Chapter.

Records of the Town of Brookhaven, N. Y., up to 1800-1880.

Records of the Town of Smithtown, Long Island. Edited by W. S. Pelletreau, 1898.

History of Sullivan County, N. Y., by J. I. Quinlan, 1873.

The last three books secured from the Ammon Fund.

Proprietors' Records of the Town of Waterbury, Conn., 1677-1761. Edited by Katharine M. Prichard, 1911.

Ancient Burying-grounds of Waterbury, Conn., and Other Records. Edited by Katharine M. Prichard, 1917.

The last two volumes published by the Matatuck Historical Society, and presented by the Society in compliment to Miss Prichard, a member of the Melicent Porter Chapter.

Lillibridge Family and Its Branches in the United States. By Joel N. Eno, Rutland, 1915. Presented by the Author.

Descendants of Robert Lockwood, Colonial and Revolutionary History of the Lockwood Family in America, from 1630. Compiled by F. A. Holden and E. D. Lockwood. Philadelphia, 1889.

Ruggles Homesteads. By Henry S. Ruggles.

Privately printed. The gift of Miss Emeline Ruggles.

History of the Welles Family in England and Normandy . . . With Some of the Descendants in the United States. By Albert Welles, 1876. Gift of Miss Georgia Welles.

Colonel John Wise, of England and Virginia (1617-1695), His Ancestors and Descendants. By Jennings Cropper Wise. Richmond, 1918. The gift of Mrs. William W. Richardson, State Librarian, Virginia D. A. R.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Vol. 42. Philadelphia, 1918. The gift of Mrs. Robert Alexander.

The German Element in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. By John W. Wayland. Two volumes, 1907, 1908.

Lineage Book, N. S. D. A. R. Vols. 10, 21, 22, one copy each; Vols. 47, 48, 49, two copies each.

Chapter Year Books, 1918-1919. Washington, 1919.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, Vol. 52, Washington, 1918.

History of Knox County, O. By N. N. Hill, 1881.

Story of General Pershing. By Everett T. Tomlinson. New York, 1919.

Johannes Heintz and His Descendants. By John Clagett Proctor. Greenville, 1918. Presented by the Author, through Mrs. Velma Barber, of Columbia Chapter.

Stars and Stripes, a History of the United States Flag. By Charles W. Stewart. Boston, 1915. Presented by the Educational Specialties Company.

Journals of the Legislative Council of Colonial Virginia. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine. Three volumes. Richmond, 1918.

Tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon. Philadelphia, 1840. Gift of Miss Jane Finckel.

A Collection of More than Four Hundred Autographs of Leading Citizens of New York.

. . . April, 1799. Original Subscribers of the Bank of the Manhattan Company. New York, 1919. Presented by the Bank.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. 2, 1917. Presented by Mrs. Henry G. Horner.

Sketches of Some of the Members of the Orange County, N. Y., Bar. By Walter O. Anthony, 1917. Presented by the Orange County Bar Association.

A Manual of the Reformed Church in America, 1628-1902. By Edward T. Corwin. New York, 1902. Presented by the Board of Publication.

Our Public Debt, an Historical Sketch. By Harvey E. Fisk. New York, 1919. Presented by the Bankers' Trust Company.

Centennial History of Illinois. Vol. 3. The

Era of the Civil War. By A. C. Cole. Springfield, 1919. Gift of the Illinois Historical Commission.

History of the 15th Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, 1861-1865. Keokuk, 1887.

Battle of Atlanta and Other Campaigns. By G. M. Dodge. Council Bluffs, 1910.

Early Days at Council Bluffs. By C. H. Babbitt. Washington, 1916.

The last three volumes presented by Mrs. Drayton W. Bushnell.

James Baird Weaver. By Fred E. Haynes. Iowa Biographical Series, 1919.

Legal and Political Status of Women in Iowa, 1838-1918. By Ruth A. Gallaher. Iowa City, 1918.

The last two volumes presented by the State Historical Society of Iowa.

The following twenty-one volumes were presented by Mrs. James H. Krom, Regent, Fort Antes Chapter:

History of the United States. By C. A. Goodrich. Hartford, 1824.

History of the United States, From Their First Settlement as Colonies to the Period of the Fifth Census in 1830. By W. Grimshaw. Philadelphia, 1841.

Sketches and Statistics of Cincinnati in 1851. By Charles Cist. Cincinnati, 1851.

Sages and Heroes of the American Revolution. By L. Carroll Judson. Philadelphia, 1852.

History of the American Revolution. By John Lendrum. Two volumes, 1811.

History of New Jersey. Edited by W. H. Carpenter and T. S. Arthur. Philadelphia, 1853.

Biography of Andrew Jackson. By Philo A. Goodrich. New York, 1834.

History of the Origin of the Appellation Keystone State . . . Philadelphia, 1874.

Memoirs of Benjamin Franklin. Written by himself and continued by his grandson and others. Two volumes. Philadelphia, 1834.

Pictorial History of the Civil War in the United States of America. By Benjamin J. Lossing. Three volumes. Hartford, 1868.

History of the American War, 1812-1815.

History and Topography of Northumberland, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Centre, Union, Columbia, Juniata and Clinton Counties, Pa. By L. D. Rupp. Lancaster, 1847.

Journals, 1805-1807, of Zebulon Pike. Title page missing.

Historical Sketches of Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pa. By H. B. Wright. Philadelphia, 1873.

History of Lycoming County, Pa. 1876.

Dictionary of the Holy Bible. Containing a list of over two thousand subscribers, residents

of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Western Virginia, in 1807.

Poems. By Isabella Oliver. Containing a list of nearly one thousand subscribers, residents mainly of Pennsylvania, in 1805.

Reports and Proceedings, 1917-1918, of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. Presented by the Society.

PAMPHLETS

Proceedings of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, 1919. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Louisiana Society, S. A. R., for 1918. Presented by the President, C. Robert Churchill.

Wyoming Historical Society Miscellanies, 1919. Presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society, Numbers 2 and 3 of Vol. 3. Presented by Mrs. Henry B. Howell.

Samuel Henry Bradley's Recollections of Army Life. Genealogical data. Edited and presented by Kate E. Bradley.

Ancestry and Descendants of Col. George Irish, 1729-1801. Typewritten. Presented by Mrs. R. A. Wood.

The Ruggles Family. Line of Mrs. Benjamin R. Andrews. Compiled by Mrs. Robert A. Molyneux and presented by her.

Did Betsy Ross Design the Flag of the United States? By Franklin Hanford. Scottsville, N. Y., 1917. Presented by the Author.

Chronology, Hampton and Vicinity, 1607-1887. Compiled by Mrs. William W. Richardson, State Librarian, D. A. R., of Virginia, and presented by her.

The Battlefield of Guildford Courthouse. Presented.

Over Seven Hundred Marriage Bonds from Courthouses in North Carolina, Alabama and Kentucky. Copied and presented by Mrs. F. M. Andrews.

Typewritten Extract from W. J. Heller's *Historic Easton.* Presented by Mrs. H. B. Howell.

Additions to S. S. Grannis' *History of the Grannis Family in America, 1630-1900.* Compiled and presented by Anna M. C. Riley. MS.

Report of the Library Board, Virginia State Library, 1917-1918.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Sunday School of Dumbarton Avenue M. E. Church, Washington, D. C., 1900.

Souvenir Program and History, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Anniversary, 1774-1913, of Trinity M. E. Church, Alexandria, Va.

Objects, Publications, Officers and Members of the Columbia Historical Society, 1915.

The last three pamphlets presented by Miss Cordelia Jackson.

Pioneer Days in Illinois and Union County.

Typewritten. Gift of the Author, Mrs. George C. Parks, Regent, Rich Chapter; not Mrs. George C. Rich, of James Rich Chapter, as previously reported.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Silver Spring Presbyterian Church, Cumberland County, Pa. Presented by Miss Martha Jane Silver.

Some Records of Northrup and Tucker Families of Rhode Island. By Carrie E. Chatfield, 1914.

Family Records of Some Descendants of Robert Francis. By Carrie E. Chatfield, 1900.

The last two pamphlets presented by the Author.

Year Book of the American Clan Gregor Society, for 1917. Presented by the Society.

PERIODICALS

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAGAZINE, May, June; *Genealogy*, April, May, June; *Illinois State Historical Society Journal*, April; *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*, April. *Journal of American History*, No. 2, Vol. 12; *Massachusetts Magazine*, January, 1918; *Michigan Historical Magazine*, April; *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January; *New York Genealogical and Biographical Record*, April; *New York Public Library Bulletin*, March; *News-Letter*, N. S. U. S. Daughters of 1812, June; *South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine*, October, 1918. *Sprague's Journal of Maine History*, April; *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine*, April.

The above list comprises 70 books, 22 pamphlets and 17 periodicals; 55 books were presented, 4 received in exchange and 11 purchased. The 22 pamphlets were presented.

Respectfully submitted,
(MRS. JAMES M.) EVA GROSS FOWLER,
Librarian General.

The acceptance of the report of the Librarian General was moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Moody, and carried.

The Curator General being absent, her report was read by Mrs. Pulsifer at Miss Barlow's request.

Report of the Curator General

Madam President General, Members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the Museum has recently received many rare and beautiful articles.

The large tortoise shell comb, a gift from the Kansas City Chapter, Missouri, attracts marked attention. This comb measures five and three-quarter inches high and six inches around, was owned and worn at the inaugural

ball of General George Washington, in Federal Hall, on Wall Street, New York City, April 30, 1789, by Mrs. Clark, grandmother of Mrs. George P. Venable, of Lexington, Mo. The comb was brought to Missouri in 1837 by Mrs. Lucy Clark Anderson, daughter of the above Mrs. Clark, from Lynchburg, Va. Mrs. Lucy Clark Anderson was the mother of Mrs. George P. Venable. Mr. Venable had this above data sworn to before a notary.

We also have several articles from the Custis family heirlooms of Virginia. Two hand-made gold chains, a miniature in a gold locket of Edward Parke Custis, a pair of gold pins, gold pencil, small locket, and a Genoese filigree silver card case. Presented by Mrs. Bettie Custis, Ambler, Va.

Our collection of snuff boxes is unique; two have come in since the last Board meeting, one round one from Mrs. L. E. Cummings, D. C., an oblong one of curly maple, from Mrs. Fred A. Sawyer, New York (Tioga Point Chapter).

A tiny china engagement box with an inscription, "To you, my dear, I am sincere"; this box was the gift of Ensign Elias Parker to Dorothy Fletcher, both of Westford, Mass. Elias, who was a son of Leonard Parker, a soldier of the Revolution, died in Arcade, N. Y., in 1829, leaving Dorothy with several of her ten children about her at their home there. They remember her weeping over this tiny box, which was one of her most cherished possessions, about which clustered the romance and fond recollections of her youth. Presented by Mrs. John Campbell, of Colorado, a grandniece.

Among the other gifts, bellows, from Mrs. H. G. Kilkenney, N. H. Cup and saucer (Old Chelsea), from Mrs. M. E. Callahan, Mass. Embroidered needle or bill book, gift of Mrs. L. E. Cummings, D. C., for "Continental Chapter."

Flowered china saucer, presented by Mrs. George Fernald, Fla., in honor of her Chapter, "Sallie Harrison."

A sand shaker, from Mrs. George Chamberlain, Fla. Continental currency (\$30) and a Maryland Lottery ticket, dated 1818. Presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Stillman Fisher, Va.

A blue and white china plate, from the Alcock potteries, or "Hill Top pottery," Burslem, England. Presented by Miss Catherine B. Barlow, D. C.

A fine eyelet embroidered collar, presented by Mrs. G. L. Mullock, N. Y.

A chest that was formerly the property of Jared Joy, of Cohasset, Mass., who was a member of the original Boston Tea Party. This chest is particularly interesting because the newspaper with which it is lined contains

the Thanksgiving Proclamation of President George Washington, dated January 12, 1795. Miss Evvie Fuller Dalby, a member of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, of Boston, Mass., in the name of said chapter, presents it to the National Society D. A. R. Miss Dalby is a great-great-granddaughter of Jared Joy.

I report the gift of a very beautiful chair to Memorial Continental Hall, from Mrs. Willard T. Block, who during Congress asked me to receive it. As there was no place in the Museum for it I waited for an opportunity to open the way, which came one day. In passing through the Library I saw Mrs. Lockwood resting in a very uncomfortable chair. I leaned over her and said, "you ought to have a more comfortable chair," she looked up and said "get me one," and my thoughts flashed at once to Mrs. Block. I interviewed the Chairman of Buildings and Grounds Committee, who instructed me to get a closer description of the chair. I wrote at once to Mrs. Block all of this story, and received its photograph, upon which I sent for it, and I am happy to state that it is now in the Library, accompanied by a footstool. And if it pleases the Board, I should suggest that it may be known as The Block Chair, for the special use of Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood during her life. This chair was a favorite seat for Mr. Block, and Mrs. Block presents it as a memorial to her husband, and the silver plate will bear that inscription.

I recommend that the salary of my clerk, Biss Mary E. L. Hall, be raised to from \$75 to \$85 a month, to take effect July 1st. During the past six months Miss Hall has not only given the duties of my office most efficient service, but her aptitude to fine details gives promise of her becoming one of the most accomplished clerks in our employ.

CATHERINE BRITTIN BARLOW,
Curator General.

There being no objections the report, without recommendation, was adopted. The President General ruled the recommendation was out of order, inasmuch as the Board had referred all matters regarding the clerks to the Executive Committee, and the recommendations of that committee had already been confirmed by the Board earlier in the day.

Mrs. Pulsifer read her report as Corresponding Secretary General.

Report of Corresponding Secretary General

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

I have the honor to report that the work in my office is quite up to date, notwithstanding the increased amount of it incidental to the

Congress. The Twenty-eighth Congress having voted to immediately print the resolutions adopted by that body and send them to each State and Chapter Regent, nearly 1800 copies were mailed from my office before the 1st of May. Within the next two weeks copies of the revised Constitution and By-Laws and the new pamphlet, containing instructions from the different offices, were sent out to the National Board of Management, chapter regents, and those members making request for them.

In this connection I want to strongly urge upon all chapters to see that the full report of the election of new officers with their names and addresses is sent in at once to the Organizing Secretary General by the retiring secretaries, in order that all this valuable material sent out by the National Society may go to the proper officer of the chapter. The lists in the various offices at Memorial Continental Hall, from which all communications to chapters are addressed, cannot be correct unless the chapters keep the Organizing Secretary General informed of changes in their officers.

During the months of April and May 810 letters were received and 619 answered.

It is interesting to note that the number of application blanks sent out in these two months exceeded by 1500 those mailed in April and May of 1918.

The supplies issued were as follows:

Application blanks	8,442
Constitutions	2,279
Pamphlet of Necessary Information to Chapters	2,033
Leaflet on General Information.....	490
Leaflet "How to Become a Member"	385
Transfer cards	523

Respectfully submitted,

(MRS WOODBURY) ADELAIDE P. PULSIFER,
Corresponding Secretary General.

The report was approved without objection.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter received from Mr. Tumulty, secretary to the President, conveying the cabled acknowledgment of appreciation of the President, and a letter from the British Embassy conveying the acknowledgment of the King and Queen of England, for the resolutions adopted at the Congress.

Miss Crowell read also a communication from the District of Columbia Executive Committee requesting a ruling by the Board as to whether one of the provisions of the constitution might not be held in abeyance until further consideration of this provision by the Congress.

A letter requesting reinstatement was read

from Mrs. Rich. The Recording Secretary General was instructed to notify Mrs. Rich that under the provisions of the constitution there could be a rehearing of her case only upon the ground of newly discovered evidence or upon the ground of fraud in the procurement of the sentence of expulsion.

In regard to the communication from the District Executive Committee the Board having no jurisdiction in the matter, no action was taken.

At 1.30 the Board took a recess for luncheon, reconvening at 2.40.

The afternoon session being called to order, the President General introduced Mr. Richard H. Thompson, who presented to the Society a very valuable collection of relics connected with Commodore Joshua Barney that had been in the possession of his aunts, recently deceased, who were direct descendants of Commodore Barney. Much interest was manifested by the members in the gifts, and the motion of Miss Grace M. Pierce, seconded by Mrs. Hall, *that we accept these gifts from the descendants of Commodore Joshua Barney with deep appreciation*, was carried unanimously.

The President General stated that her attention had been called to the fact that some years ago a flag had been given to the United States House of Representatives by some chapter, that the flag was now in very bad condition, and it was thought the National Society would wish to replace this flag. Inasmuch as the flag was to be used nationally it was felt by the members of the Board that it would be proper for the National Society itself to present the flag, so on motion of Mrs. Harris, seconded by Mrs. Grant, it was carried, *that the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, present a flag to the House of Representatives for the Speaker's desk.*

Mrs. Robbins, of the District of Columbia, appeared on behalf of the Smith-Tower Educational bill. The bill was discussed somewhat by the members, but no action taken.

The President General referred to the kindness of the Red Cross in furnishing to the officers and clerks of the Society cards admitting them to the cafeteria during the hours when the general public was not admitted, which had proved a very great accommodation and was much appreciated. Mrs. Talbott moved *that the National Board express to the Red Cross, through the Recording Secretary, our appreciation of its courtesies during the lunch hour.* This was seconded by Miss Grace M. Pierce and carried.

Miss Pierce read her report as Chairman of Building and Grounds Committee.

Report of Building and Grounds Committee

Madam President General and members of the National Board of Management:

The Building and Grounds Committee has but a brief report to offer at this time. The building within and without has been put in order for the summer, and the grounds about the building are receiving the best of care and development.

Now that the inventory has been completed, your committee would ask each National officer or Regent of a State having a room to promptly report all accessions of furnishings or gifts to this committee, that they may be at once included in this list, so that it may in this manner be kept up to date.

The contract for coal for the coming winter has been placed with the firm of W. R. Grace.

On account of the continued high cost of roofing material and labor the Superintendent has recommended that the temporary repairs be continued on the roof as during the past two years.

The printing equipment having become inadequate to the present needs of the Society and the present machine being no longer manufactured, we recommend the purchase of a Multigraph printing press which will take care of more of our printing. The cost of this press and outfit (\$535) is less than we paid for the old one, it is larger and will enable us to do more work within the building. The type-setter used with the present machine can be used with the multigraph, thereby saving us \$100 additional on the purchase.

The Art Committee has approved the gift to the West Virginia room of a table belonging to a Revolutionary hero of that State, and also for temporary hanging of a framed collection of war division insignia for the Michigan room.

A request has been received from the Historian General for a new Oliver typewriter in that office to replace the one now there. This can be obtained for about \$50, and I would ask that this request be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,
Chairman.

There being no objection, the report was accepted without the recommendations. Moved by Mrs. Hall, seconded by Mrs. Grant, and carried, that *the typewriter for the Historian General's office be purchased*. With regard to the printing equipment, the Chairman was requested to arrange some estimate of the amount of printing done in the building in a year and the cost of that same printing if done on the outside, and bring the matter up again for consideration at the October Board meeting.

Mrs. Minor was presented and read the report of the Magazine Committee.

Report of Chairman of Magazine Committee

Since my report submitted to you during the last Congress for the year ending March 31, 1919, three numbers of the magazine have been issued, the April, May and June issues, and the fourth, the July number, is now in press and will be sent out promptly the first of the month.

Estimates have been procured for publishing the magazine for another year from three firms—beside the present publishers—not that there had been any dissatisfaction with the J. B. Lippincott Company—but because they had given notice that after the present contract expired, July 1, 1919, they would be obliged to increase the price of publication. Therefore it was deemed wise to ascertain if other firms would do it for less. The result was that the most satisfactory arrangements could be made with our present publishers—and accordingly, articles of agreement have been drawn up and will be signed by your President General and your Chairman, on the part of the Society, and by Mr. Balch, representing the J. B. Lippincott Company. When this is done it will be placed on file in the office of the Recording Secretary.

The cost the coming year will be about 12 per cent. more than for last year.

Our publishers also have charge of our advertising business, and inform me the outlook is better for increased advertising the coming year.

The subscription list numbers 10,947 today, but 3700 of these expire in June. With these deducted we will have about 2000 more than last year at this time. Renewals are coming in at the rate of about 65 per day.

Again I wish to remind you of what I reported at Congress—that the present subscription price of the magazine will not and can not cover the expense of issuing it.

The difference between receipts and expenditures must be considered as one of the legitimate expenses of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
Chairman.

Mrs. Minor referred to a bill for \$24 for the rental of an Underwood typewriter furnished by the Underwood Company to Miss Finch from September, 1916, which had been brought to Mrs. Minor's attention by the company on May 23, 1919, which she had not felt authorized to pay, inasmuch as the Society had furnished Miss Finch a machine for her use as Chairman of the Magazine Committee. Mrs. Minor recommended, however, that as the amount

was comparatively small, the Society pay the bill rather than have this amount stand charged against the Society. *The adoption of recommendation of Chairman of Magazine Committee* was moved by Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, and carried.

Miss Lincoln read her report, as follows:

Report of Editor of Magazine

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

I hope that the 10,000 or more subscribers of the Magazine will endorse my statement that our periodical is improving with every issue. In the past six months we have been extremely fortunate in securing timely articles from both notable writers and high government officials, whose ideas and viewpoints are of vital interest to-day and will be of historical value in the future. Among these contributors have been two members of the Cabinet, the Honorable Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior. Secretary Lane's article, entitled "Making Americans," is to appear in the July Magazine. It is an article which will appeal especially to the Daughters of the American Revolution, as the education and Americanization of the foreign-born is one of the great undertakings of this patriotic society.

Through the courtesy of Mrs. George Barnett we received her article on "The Wreckage and Salvage of War," which has brought more favorable comment to the Magazine than anything we have heretofore published. Although Mrs. Barnett has given a series of lectures on her experiences in France, this is the only magazine for which she has written. The illustrations were photographs of actual war scenes, taken by the U. S. Signal Corps on the battlefield.

In connection with this, I have the pleasure of announcing that we have two other most interesting and valuable articles on war topics, coming in the July and August magazines, respectively. The first is an account of the soldier insignia of the American Expeditionary Force, by Mr. Max Kauffmann, son of the owner of the Washington *Evening Star*. His article is profusely illustrated with more than fifty of these insignia. This is the most complete collection yet gotten together as the War Department files still lack many of the Divisional insignia used abroad. In numerous cases Mr. Kauffmann has had the *Star* photographer stop returned soldiers in the street and photograph the insignia on their shoulders.

The article by General Amos Fries, who

commanded the Chemical Warfare Division abroad, presents a branch of the service little known to the public and one of invaluable aid in winning the war. General Fries has called his article, "Chemical Warfare—the Breath of Death," and it is most interesting. He has furnished us with twelve illustrations. The pictures of field scenes and enemy material are all official photographs taken by the Signal Corps, while the others are by the Chemical Warfare Service.

A valuable series of articles will start in the September magazine by Miss Grace M. Pierce, Registrar General, on the military organizations of the American Revolution. Much confusion exists as to these different military organizations, and Miss Pierce's very able articles will aid many people in proving Revolutionary service of their ancestors, and thus establishing their eligibility to this society.

We have also coming in the September and October magazines articles on the history of discipline in the Navy and a comparison of the American girl of 1919 and 1719 by Kate Dickinson Sweetser, whose books are well known.

Our publishers, J. B. Lippincott Company, with whom we have just renewed our printing contract, have done exceptionally good work during the past two years. They have never failed to bring the magazine out on time in spite of the handicaps of war conditions, such as scarcity of labor, heatless days, lightless days, and the shortage of material.

At the present day we have 10,947 subscribers, beating our record of a year ago reported at the meeting last June, by 1647 more subscribers. From the total I have given you must come the June expirations, which amount to 3705. The Chairman of the Magazine Committee, Mrs. Minor, told you that the renewals are coming in on an average of sixty-five a day. This is most encouraging, for it shows the magazine is making headway. Frequently the renewals are accompanied by letters, and the Business Office has given me these extracts, showing the writers' opinions of the magazine:

MRS. LUCY WOODHALL HAZLETT, Bangor, Me.

"I have taken the magazine for years and would not do without it. It is not loyalty alone which prompts me to take it; I am getting my money's worth back, with interest, all the time. The mystery to me is how the Regents and Officers of chapters can believe they can be loyal and faithful and work understandingly without taking our magazine, and reading with interest every word of it.

ELLA HOWARD HARDIE, Baltimore, Md.

"I enjoy each number more and more, and could not do without my D. A. R. Magazine.

. . . I send the magazine after I read it to the younger members of the family, hoping to kindle patriotism in them."

A. LOU NELSON, Oxford, Miss.

"I have taken it myself—if only the Daughters took it and read it what a kindling of enthusiasm there would be."

CORA A. CAIN, Savanna, Okla.

"I could not be a member of D. A. R. if I did not read the articles therein, it was just splendid last year."

MRS. A. G. HOOTON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I take great pleasure in renewing my subscription to the best edited and patriotic magazine in our country. It should be in every home throughout the land."

SARAH J. PAINE, Chicago, Ill.

"I have taken it many years and cannot afford to give it up. Every Daughter ought to take it. I do not want to miss any, as they mean so much to me. I want to get them bound."

The July magazine is in press and the material for the August issue was sent on June 23d to Lippincott.

It has been a year of hard work for all concerned in the management of the magazine, but the results repay us. May I ask that the members of this Board use their influence both in and outside the Society in securing more subscribers, for we can only develop the magazine insofar as the members support it.

I wish to thank the President General and the National Board for all they have accomplished, and to express my sincere appreciation of their courtesy to me.

Respectfully submitted,

NATALIE S. LINCOLN.

Mrs. Fletcher presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Organizing Secretary General

Madam President General and Members of the National Board of Management:

Through their respective State Regents, the following members-at-large are presented for confirmation as Organizing Regents:

Mrs. Marie Van Buren Gordon, Victoria, Ill.; Miss Etta J. Nott, Charleston, Ill.; Mrs. Gertrude A. Lee McKelvey, Sparta, Ill.; Miss Annie Sanford Head, Newton Highlands, Mass.; Mrs. Lucy Allen Smart, Forest Hills Gardens, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Donaldson Sinclair, Steubenville, O.

The State Regent of Illinois requests the authorization of a chapter at Lawrenceville, Ill.

The reappointment of Miss Anna Mary Riddick, of Suffolk, Va., is requested by the State Regent of Virginia.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA LOUISE FLETCHER,

Organizing Secretary General.

There being no objections the report was accepted.

Miss Grace M. Pierce presented the following supplemental report:

Supplemental Report of Registrar General

Applications presented to the Board, 574; total admitted, 1380; total number of original and supplemental papers verified, 1818.

Respectfully submitted,

GRACE M. PIERCE,

Registrar General.

Miss Pierce moved that the Secretary cast the ballot for 57½ applicants for membership; seconded by Mrs. Hall, and carried. The Recording Secretary General announced the casting of the ballot and the President General declared the 574 applicants admitted to membership in the National Society.

The Treasurer General presented two additional names for reinstatement, and moved that the Recording Secretary General be authorized to cast the ballot for the reinstatement of two members. Seconded by Miss Crowell, and carried. The Recording Secretary General cast the ballot and the President General declared the two members reinstated in the National Society.

The President General referred to the fact that Mrs. Anderson, who was only paid during the week of Congress for being the parliamentarian, had served the Society cheerfully at all times during the year and was quite willing to continue to do so, but especially since the new Constitution went into effect, with the many questions arising in state and chapter by-laws, the service required had been so constant that it would seem the National Society should not continue to accept without cost this service. Mrs. Talbott moved that Mrs. Anderson be retained as Parliamentarian during the interim before the next Congress, and the matter of reimbursement be deferred to the President General. Seconded by Mrs. Ellison, and carried.

The Recording Secretary General read a request from the Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter for the privilege of selling flowers at the Twenty-ninth Congress. On motion of Mrs. Johnston, seconded by Mrs. Talbott, it was carried that Captain Molly Pitcher Chapter be

granted privilege of selling flowers during Twenty-ninth Congress.

A resolution was read from the Sierra Chapter regarding restriction of immigration.

The President General spoke at some length with regard to the Americanization work planned by the National Society under Mrs. Howell as Chairman. An animated discussion of the whole subject ensued, in the course of which Miss McDuffee told of the points brought out at the important Americanization conference held in Washington in the spring under the Department of the Interior.

The President General reported that Miss Kitty Cheatham, who has been devoting herself to the community work during the war, and who gave an illustrated talk at the Memorial Continental Hall Committee meeting the night before, had presented from the author, Augusta E. Stetson, C.S.D., a complete set of slides illustrating the address and song, "Our America." The Recording Secretary General was requested to send a letter of appreciation.

The National Board of Management having voted to accept a new design for the President General's pin, illustrations of the design submitted were shown to the Board for their approval, and new designs for the pins for the State Regents and Vice Presidents General were also shown, but the designs were not decided upon because of the small attendance of these officers. The designs selected at the April meeting for the National Officers are now being made and will be ready in the near future.

The President General stated that she had been in communication with the French Government through their representatives in this

country and had had letters from various officials, and had been informed that the region about Tilloloy had been placed under the charge of Mme. de Billy, wife of the former French Deputy High Commissioner to this country, so the Daughters might feel assured their matters would be given careful consideration. The President General stated that she expected to leave for France about the 15th of August to personally look into the matter of placing in the proper hands the money raised by the Daughters for the restoration of Tilloloy; that proper letters of introduction to the government officials in France would be furnished her by the French Commissioners in this country, and every effort would be put forth by them to facilitate the work of the Daughters. In the meantime, the report has been received from the committee in the district of Tilloloy that some of the money is needed at once to furnish the necessities of living to those villagers who have already gone back to the village, and it was hoped that at least a thousand dollars of the money raised could be at once placed at the disposal of the committee in charge of the reconstruction work under the French government. On motion of Mrs. Grant, seconded by Mrs. Harris, it was carried, *that the question of advancing \$1000 toward the needs of Tilloloy be left to the discretion of the President General and Treasurer General.*

The minutes of the meeting were read by the Recording Secretary General and approved as read, and at 5.25 the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

EMMA L. CROWELL,

Recording Secretary General.



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